Modern English
Workbook 4

David Horsburgh
Nicholas Horsburgh

MODERN ENGLISH

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DAVID HORSBURGH

NICHOLAS HORSBURGH

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Introduction

Modern English is a complete English course. It comprises books, workbooks and other supplementary materials, such as teacher's books. The series was planned after consultations between the publishers and several teachers from a wide range of schools.

These workbooks have been designed for use with the corresponding books. Only after an exercise in the corresponding book has been completed should an exercise in the workbook be attempted. The workbook exercises do not always follow the subject matter contained in the book. In some cases a subject is taken up for further practice and in others a new exercise, e.g. a composition or puzzle, has been included.

The special features of these workbooks are as follows:

1. The early workbooks give the children the opportunity to do a certain amount of copying. The purpose of this is to enhance their vocabulary and co-ordination. Very soon they are expected to create their own sentences, using an example sentence or a picture as stimulus.
2. All the important structures have been included in the workbooks.
3. All the work can be done in the workbooks themselves, although teachers can use their discretion and give additional work for the children to do in their exercise books.
4. There is, in the early workbooks, the opportunity for copying and practising writing by repetition, but the main emphasis is on getting the children to think carefully about what they are writing and to get them to use their own imagination.
5. Grammar, punctuation, spelling, vocabulary, puzzles and compositions are all incorporated into the workbooks.
6. The workbooks contain illustrations throughout which will interest and stimulate children.

It is suggested that teachers do each page orally with a certain amount of blackboard work before the children are asked to write in the workbooks.

If this book is being used in conjunction with the Reader, please refer to the Teacher's Book. The Teacher's Book will tell you how you should use this book.

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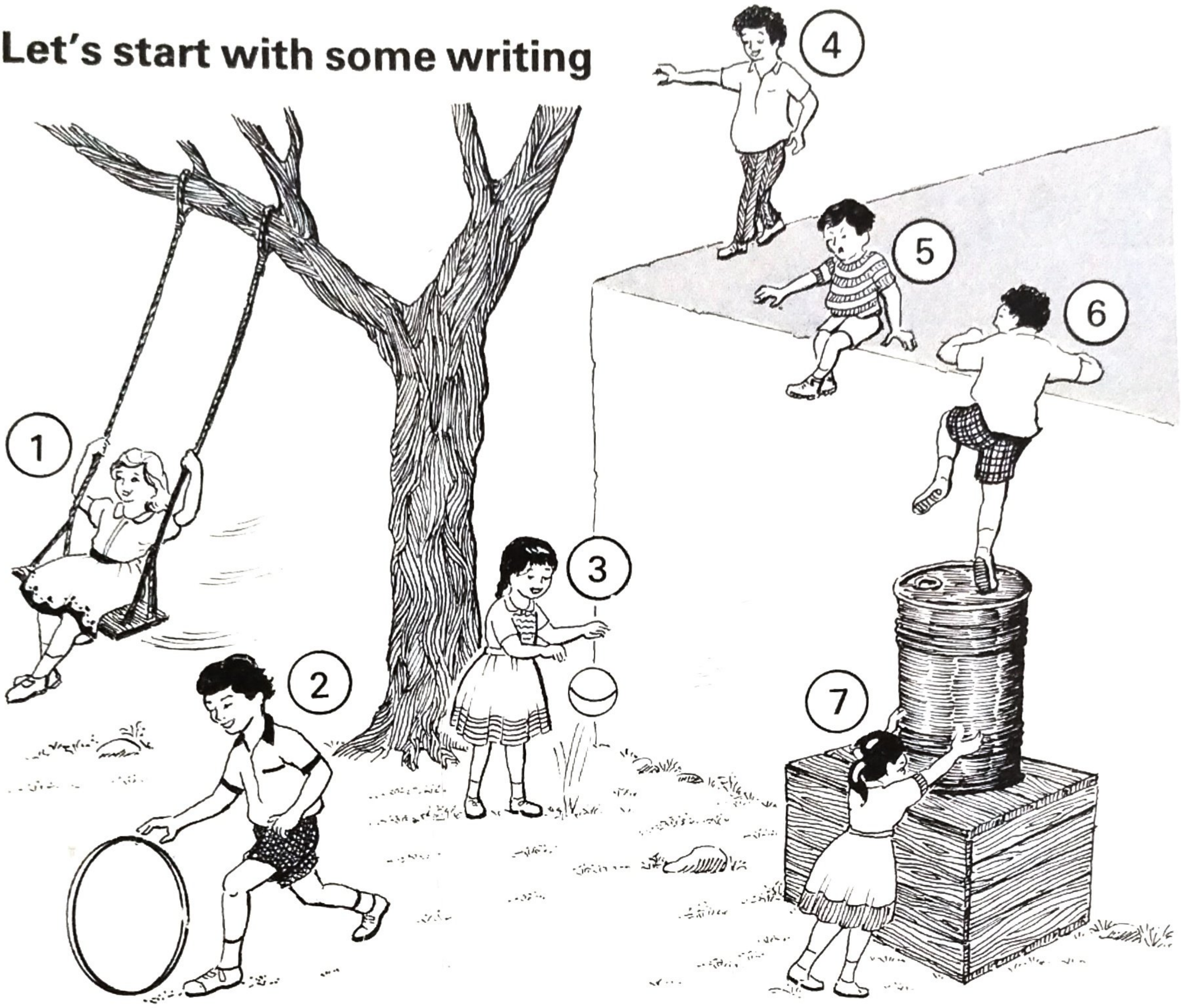
Let's start with some writing



Look at the picture above. Each child has a number.
Choose a name for each child and then write one sentence about the child below.

1. Rani is swinging on the swing
2. Raju is running with a hoop.
3. Juhi is bouncing a ball
4. Moti is walking on the wall ✓
5. Chitu is sitting on the wall ✓
6. Ramu is climbing to the wall ✓
7. Chinki is holding the tin drum for Rogu

Who/ Which

Many short sentences can be joined by using who or which. Remember that we usually use who for people and which for things.

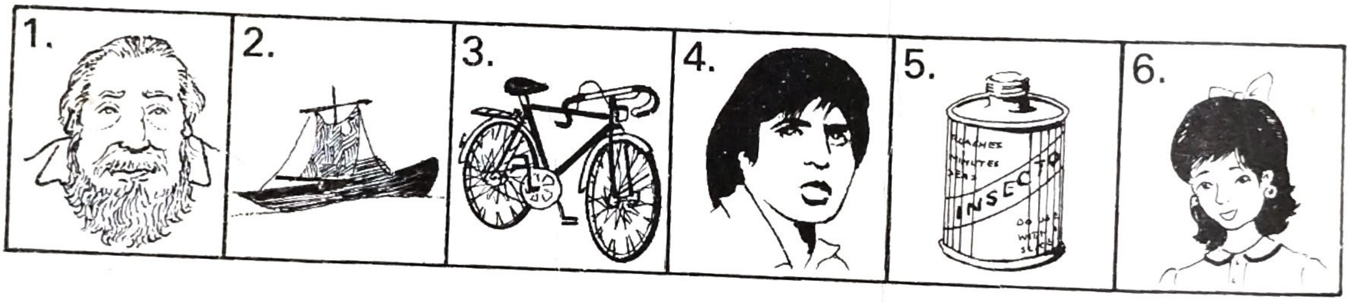
Read the following sentences:

This is my friend. He is called Ashok.
Here is the table. It was made by old Abdul.

These can be joined like this:

This is my friend who is called Ashok.
Here is the table which was made by old Abdul.

Look at the pictures and clues below. Write sentences using who or which.



1. Here is the old man who gave me a biscuit.
2. This is the ship which was found in the river.
3. This is the cylce which was stolen.
4. This is a film star who acted in the film.
5. This is the poison which kills bugs.
6. This is the Meenu who lives next door.

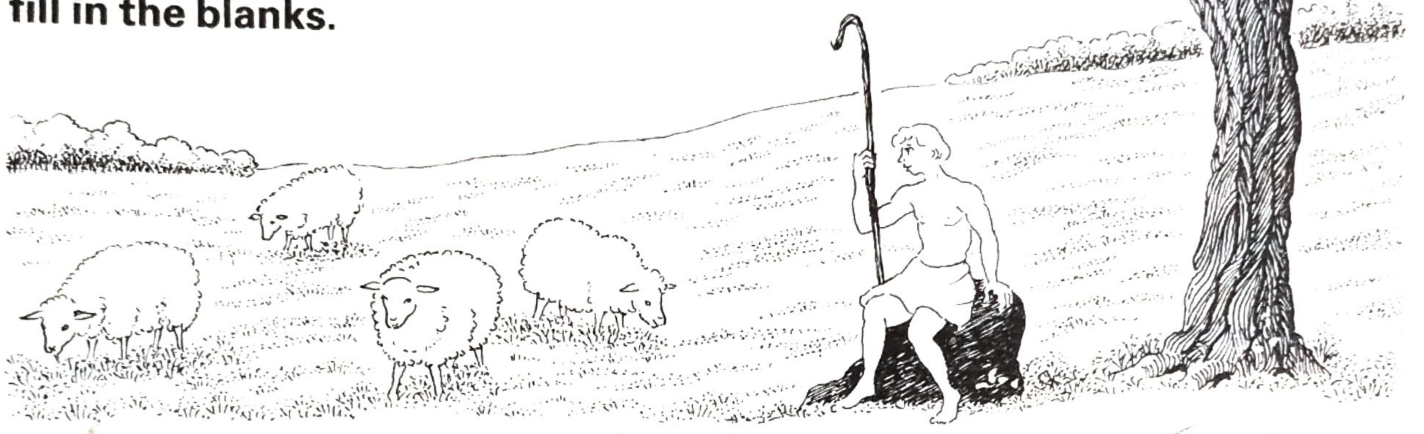
He gave me a biscuit. It was found in the river. It kills bugs.	She lives next door. He acted in the film. It was stolen.

Nouns, Verbs and Adjectives

Revision

A noun is the name of a person, place or thing.
A verb is a word which shows action.
An adjective is a word which describes a noun.

Some nouns, verbs and adjectives are missing from the passage below. Choose suitable words from the box and fill in the blanks.



Long, long ago there lived in the country of ...Israel... a boy named David. He was a shepherd boy, and all day long he ...watched... the ...quite... sheep as they ate ...sweet... grass on the ...hillside... . Although ...David... was only a boy, he was ...tall... and strong and brave. When he ...Knew... he was in the right, he ...feared... nothing.

sweet	watched	David	tall	Israel
quiet	life	feared	knew	hillside

The nouns are ...David, Israel, hillside...

The verbs are ...lived, ate, knew, feared, watched...

The adjectives ...long, sweet, tall, strong, brave...

Spelling

Arrange these lists in alphabetical order.

1. Colin, Padma, Neela, Jacob, Harsha, Ravi.

   Colin, Harsha, Jacob, Neela, Padma, Ravi

2. any, some, few, lots, only, every.

   any, every, few, lots, only, some

3. boat, basket, bell, bison, bullet, by.

   basket, bell, bison, boat, bullet, by

Vocabulary

Write the opposites of the following.

small/ big	heavy/ light	cold/ hot
fair/ dark	sharp/ blunt	bright/ dim
in/ out	over/ under	rich/ poor

Use a dictionary

The dictionary is a very useful book. It can help you in many ways. You can look in a dictionary to find the meaning of a word, or how to spell it, or how to say it.

Find these words in a dictionary. See how fast you can do it. Write down the meaning of each word.

1. giraffe जिराफ
2. oyster [illegible]
3. stag male deer
4. pelican large water bird with a large pouch for storing fish

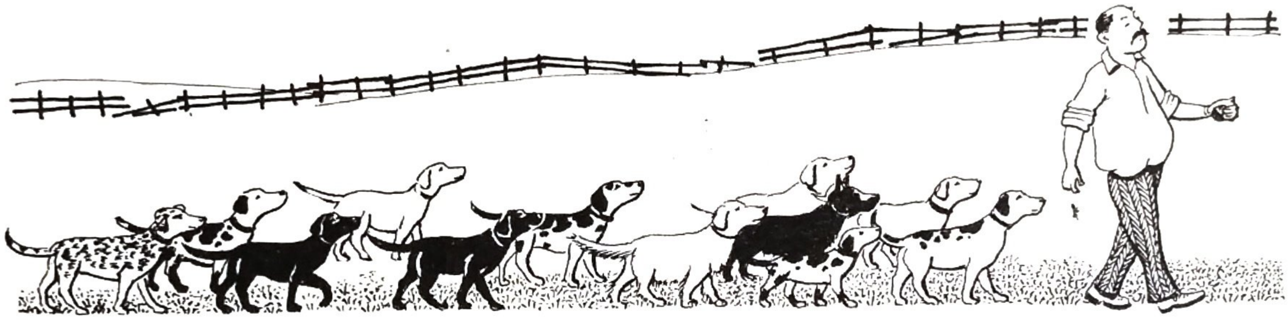
is or has — who's

Whose / Who's

Whose is a word like which, that or who. It means belonging to whom.
Who's is a short way of writing who is or who has.

Read these sentences.

This is the boy whose father owns a factory.
Sheila is the girl whose house is next door.
Mani is the boy who's very intelligent. (who is)
Shekhar's the man who's got twelve dogs. (who has)



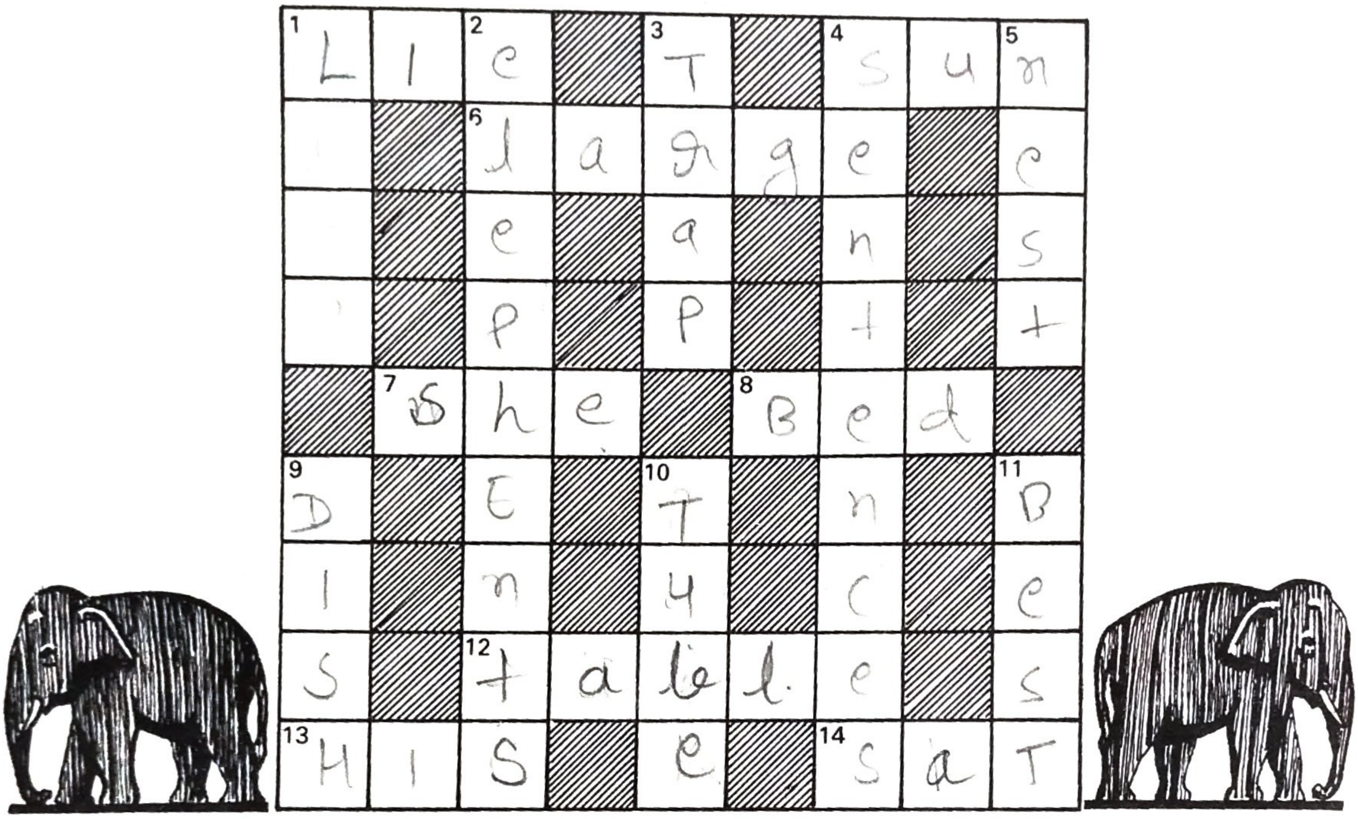
Fill in the blanks with whose or who's.

1. The policeman helped the old lady whose purse was stolen.
2. He is the man who's always helpful.
3. who's the thief who stole the purse?
4. He's the man who's taken lots of purses from old ladies.
5. Do you know whose purse he took last week?
6. I don't want to know anyone who's got a friend like that!

Now write your own sentences using whose or who's.

1. This is Salim. He is always playing tennis. who's
2. Here is Rahul. His father is a policeman. whose
3. The man spoke to Lakshmi. She has always worked in their house. who's
4. The doctor was helping a man. His leg was broken. whose

A Crossword



Clues

Across

1. When you are tired you . . . down.
4. It gives us heat and light.
6. This is the opposite of small or little.
7. The female of 'he'.
8. You sleep in one or flowers grow in it!
12. A piece of furniture with a flat top.
13. 'Belonging to him'.
14. Today he is sitting in a chair. Yesterday he . . . in the same chair.

Down

1. This year I am reading Book 4. . . . year I read Book 3.
2. These large animals have trunks but do not pack them.
3. If you want to catch a rat you have to use a . . .
4. These are made up of words. A few of them make up a paragraph.
5. A bird's house.
9. 'Hey diddle diddle, etc., the . . . ran away with the spoon'.
10. Toothpaste is usually in a . . .
11. The opposite of worst.

What do they do?

What do these people do?

Write sentences like this:

1. A typist is someone who types.
2. A driver is someone who drives.
3. A dancer is someone who dances.
4. A teacher is somone who teaches.
5. A panter is some who paints
6. A boxer is someone who boxes.

What do we call these people?

1. a person who bakes bread A baker
2. a person who sells tickets on a bus A conductor
3. a person who sells fish A fishmonger

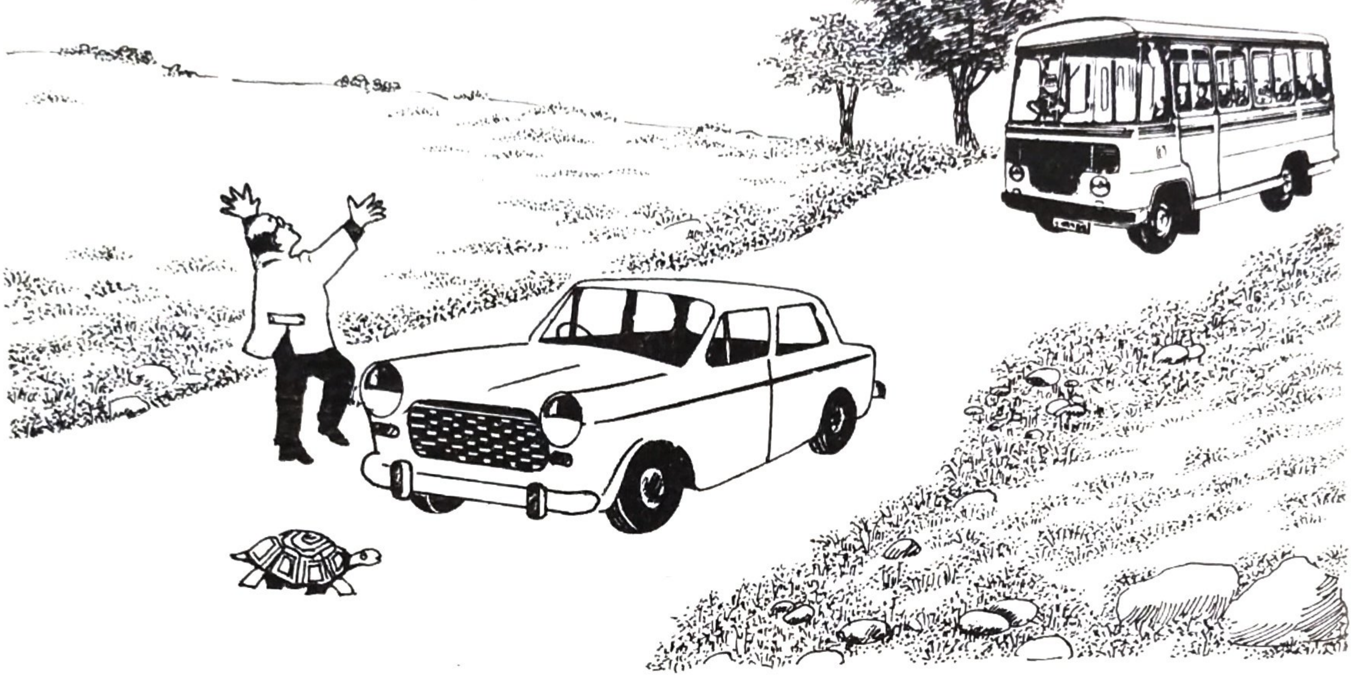
Write sentences about these things. Follow the example.

A refrigerator is something that keeps food cold.

1. A clock is something that tells us the time
2. The toys are something that chil...

A toy is something children play with.	.... tells us the time.

While he was driving home . . .



One day while Mr Gupta was on his way home he saw a tortoise crossing the road. He was driving quite fast and stopped only just in time. He sat in his car and waited patiently while the tortoise made its slow journey across the road. While he waited, Mr Gupta thought about the life of the tortoise.

Mr Gupta's thoughts were disturbed by the sound of a distant horn. He leapt out of his car and, while the tortoise continued across the road, Mr Gupta began to wave his hands and leap about in the middle of the road. A bus was approaching rapidly.

The bus got closer and closer and the noise of the horn got louder and louder while Mr Gupta leaped higher and higher.

The bus screeched to a halt inches from Mr Gupta's nose. 'What do you think you're doing?' yelled the driver.

'I didn't want you to crush the tortoise,' replied Mr Gupta.

'What tortoise?' asked the driver.

Mr Gupta looked round. There was nothing in the road.

'It must have disappeared while we were talking,' mumbled Mr Gupta, getting back into his car.

Answer these questions.

1. What happened while Mr Gupta was on his way home?

Mr. Gupta was on his way home he saw a tortoise crossing the road

2. While the tortoise continued its journey what did Mr Gupta do?

Mr. Gupta leapt out of his car and while the tortoise continued across the road, he began to wave his hands and leap about in the middle of the road.

3. What did Mr Gupta think about while he sat in his car?

Mr. Gupta thought about the life of the tortoise.

4. While Mr Gupta was reflecting upon the life of the tortoise what did he hear?

5. The bus got closer and closer, while Mr Gupta did what?

The bus got closer and closer and the noise of the horn got louder and louder while mr. Gupta's leaped higher and higher.

6. What explanation did Mr Gupta give to the driver?

Mr. Gupta explaned the driver, he said he want saved the tortoise's life

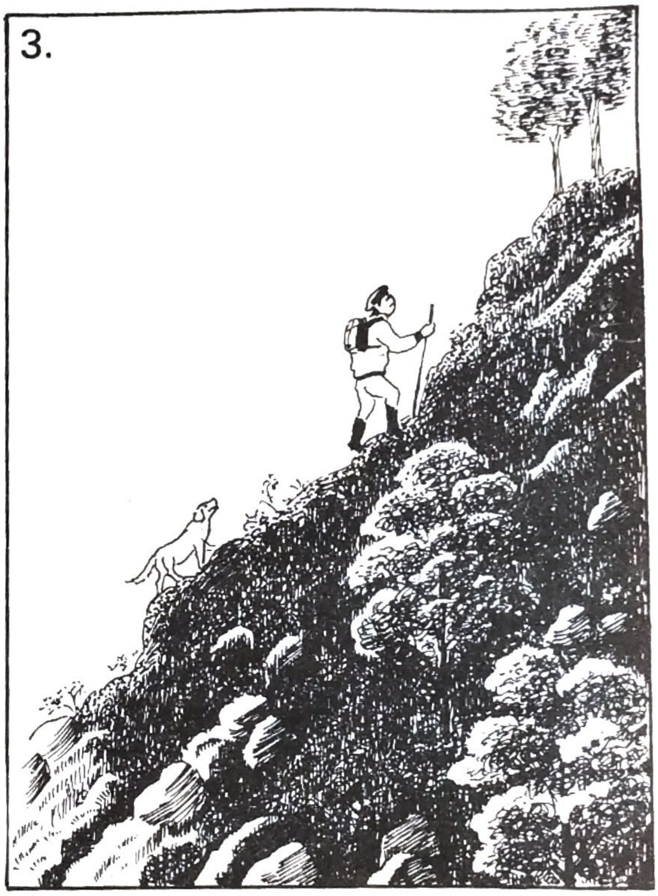
Paragraphs

A paragraph is a group of several sentences, discussing one main idea, which is started on a new line.

1.

2.

3.



Look at the pictures above. Write two paragraphs about each picture. The questions below will help you to think of what to write.

Who is he?	What is his name?
Where does he live?	Does he have any family?
What does he do every day?	What is he doing now?
What clothes is he wearing?	Is he young or old?
Is he kind or bad-tempered?	Is he going anywhere?
What is he thinking?	Is he happy or sad?

At least one paragraph should tell us what you see in each picture.

Write your paragraphs here.

1. He is a boy, His name is Ram.
He sitting on th stone.
He read a book.
He lived nearest village.
His father is teacher in primary
school. He have two sister.

2. He is a thief man.
His name is Gopal.
He lived Agra City
~~His~~ He weared durty and patchful
clothes

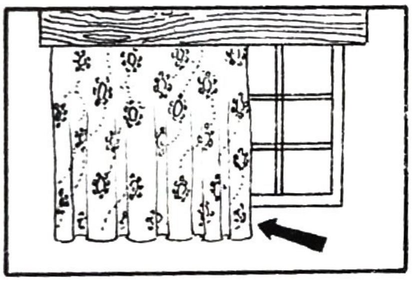
3.

Working with a dictionary

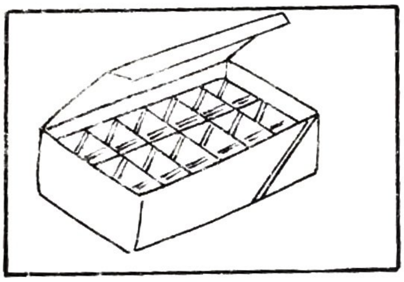
If you don't know how to spell a word how do you find it in your dictionary? Below are a few hints.

1. First write down what you do know of the spelling. If you are not sure of some letters leave gaps.
2. Guess what letters might fit into the gaps.
3. Look in the dictionary to see if you guessed correctly.
4. If you cannot find the word guess again and then look in the dictionary again.

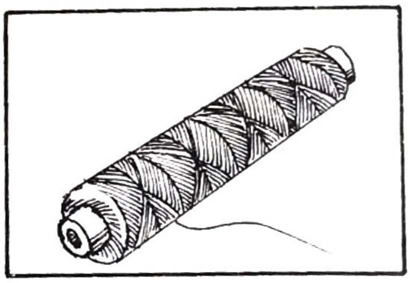
In this exercise follow the instructions above and find the words in your dictionary. You must use your dictionary for each word.



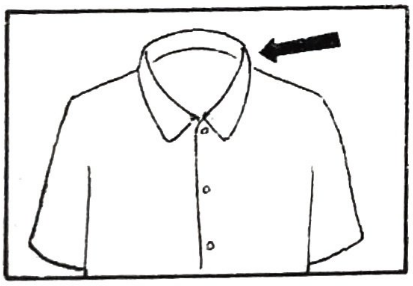
c_rt__n



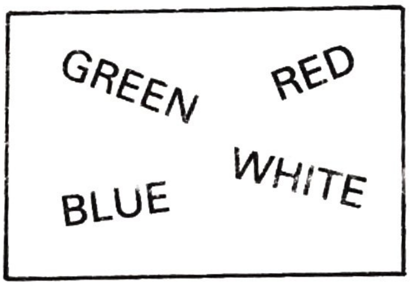
c_rt_n



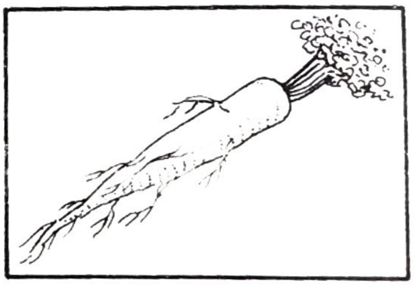
c_t__n



c_ll_r



c_l__rs



c_r__t

Find these words in the dictionary. They are all nouns.

Is the second letter in each word a vowel (a, e, i, o, u)? Decide what vowel it could be. Then check in the dictionary.

1. an open shoe with straps — s_nd__
2. a place in a desert, with water and trees — o_s_s
3. a light frame (of wood) to be jumped over in a race — h_rd__
4. a liquid with a sweet smell — p_rf___
5. a shed for aircraft — h_ng_r

Either

Do you remember using the word __either__? It is usually used with another word, __or__.

For example:
The box is either Raju's or Sumati's. I don't know whose.
The sky is either black or blue. It is never green.

Here is another way to use __either__.

Meena doesn't like hot curry. Sara doesn't, either.
His father can't cook. Mine can't, either.

Complete these sentences using __either__.

1. Jasbir doesn't have a job. His wife ------------------------------
2. Guru isn't a student. His sister ------------------------------
3. I can't skate on ice. Maya ------------------------------
4. A dog hasn't got two legs. A cat ------------------------------
5. Elephants don't have suitcases. Zebras ------------------------------

Now look at this sentence with __too__.

Mohan is reading a book. Tara is, too.

Write sentences using __too__.

1. I am ten years old. Rohan ------------------------------
2. The baby has ten little toes. I do ------------------------------
3. Pratap likes sweets. I ------------------------------
4. James has a pink shirt. Henry ----------- one, ------------------
5. Jagdish wants to go to sleep. The children ------------------------------

Same as/isn't the same as/different from

Look carefully at the pictures of the three girls below.

Here are three sentences about the girls.

1. Malini's face is the same as Roopa's.
2. Roopa's height isn't the same as Nomita's.
3. Nomita's skirt is different from Roopa's.

Now write your own sentences about the three girls.
Use the same as and the word in the brackets.

1. -- (dog)
2. -- (hair)
3. -- (blouse)

Use isn't (aren't) the same as.

1. -- (hair)
2. -- (nose)
3. -- (shoes)

Use different from.

1. -- (bag)
2. -- (watch)
3. -- (earrings)

Synonyms

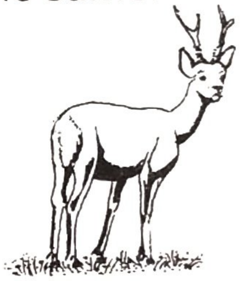
Write words with the same meaning. These are called synonyms. Choose from the list below.

big/	labour/	strong/ ....
hidden/	thing/	hairless/ ....
actor/	heavy/	pick/ ....

object	light	bald	large	work	concealed
choose	sleep	weighty	driver	tough	performer

Homophones

These are words which have the same sound as other words. The difference is that the spelling of the words is not the same. The meaning is not the same, either.



For example: deer and dear

A deer is an animal.
A dear friend is a loved friend.

Notice that one (deer) is a noun and the other (dear) is an adjective.

Choose the correct word and fill in the blanks. Look in the dictionary if you want.

1. (heel, heal) The .... on my shoe came off.

   I hurt my foot but I hope it will soon ....

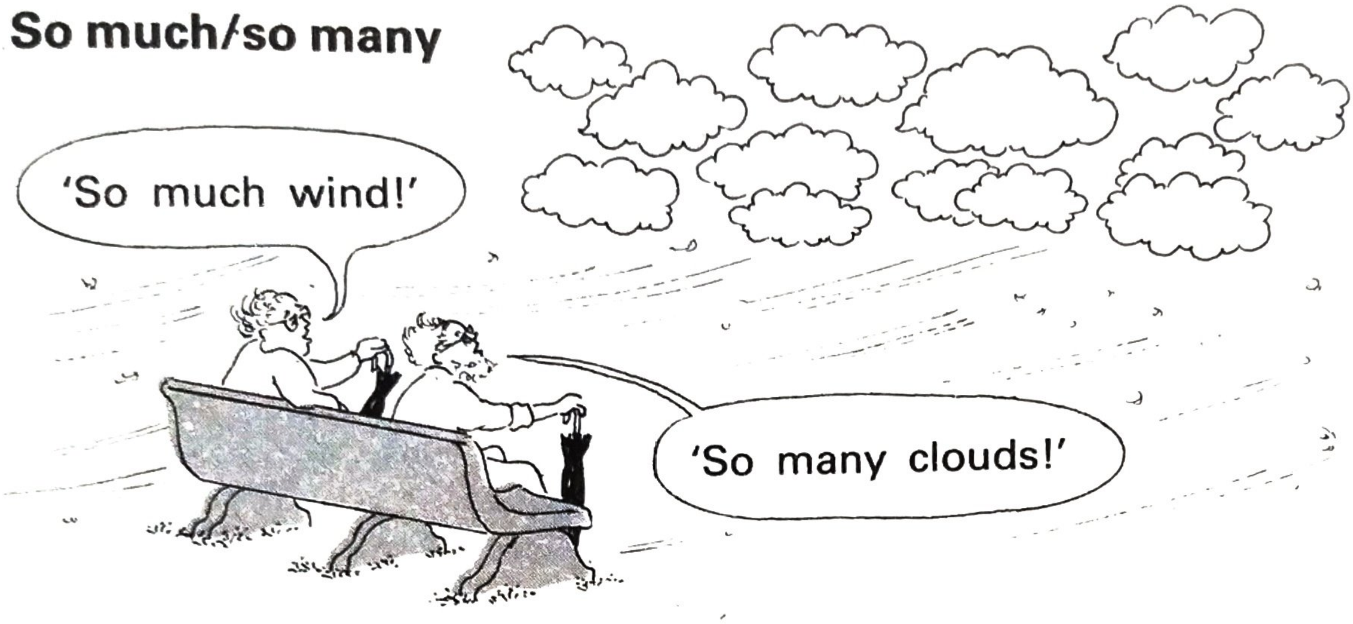
2. (bear, bare) The poor .... had a thorn in its foot.

   I can't .... to see animals in pain.

3. (die, dye) He wants to .... his white shirt blue.

   When people grow very old they ....

So much/so many



You know that when a noun can be counted we call it a countable noun. When it can't be counted we call it uncountable.

Here are some countable nouns:

eggs, marbles, pots, heads, clouds.

Here are some uncountable nouns:

bread, butter, water, sand, money.

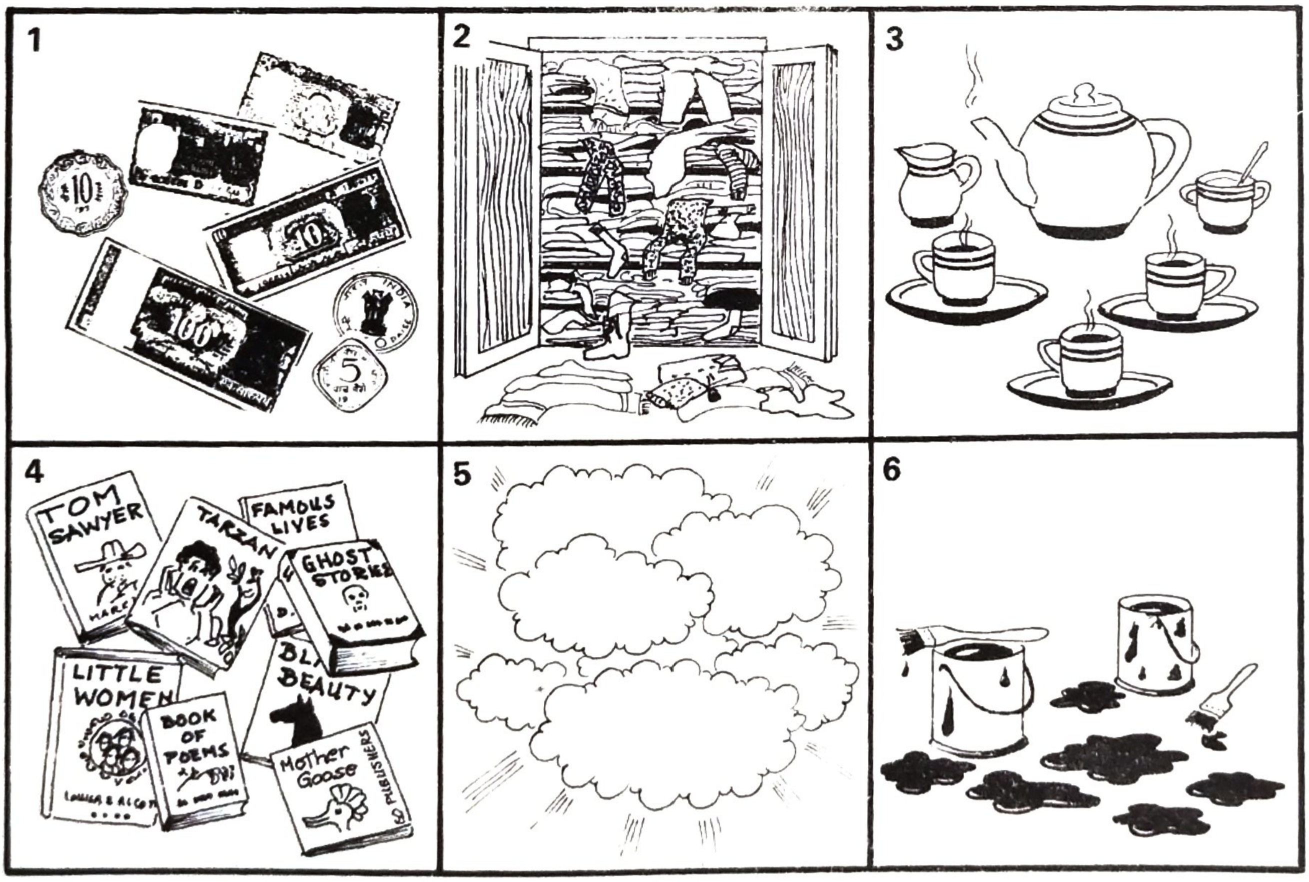
We can say one egg, two eggs, three eggs, and so on.
We cannot say one bread or two breads.

Try to think of five countable and five uncountable nouns. Write them here·

Countable	*Uncountable*
------------------------	------------------------
------------------------	------------------------
------------------------	------------------------
------------------------	------------------------
------------------------	------------------------

Use so many or so much in the blanks below.

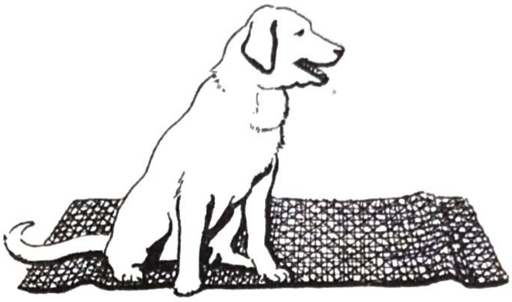
1. Akbar has ____________________ that he can buy what he likes.
2. There are ____________________ in the cupboard that it won't shut.
3. There was ____________________ in the tea pot that we all had two cups.
4. Prema read ____________________ that her eyes ached.
5. There were ____________________ in the sky that we couldn't see the sun.
6. The boys wasted ____________________ that the teacher was cross.



So easy

The dog is sitting on the mat.

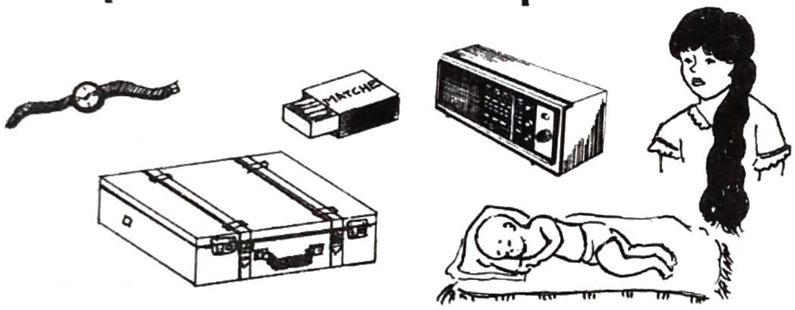
The sentence above is so easy that everyone in class can read it.



so easy	so tired	so old	so fierce	so hungry	so difficult

Notice how <u>so</u> is used with the adjectives above.

Make up your own sentences. Use <u>so . . . . that</u> in each one.
Choose any adjective from the box below.
The pictures will also help.



expensive	tired
old	near
cheap	hot
quiet	large
heavy	long

1. ....

2. ....

3. ....

4. ....

5. ....

6. ....

7. ....

8. ....

9. ....

10. ....

Say it properly

Betty bought a bit of butter,
But said, 'My bit of butter's bitter.
If I put it in my batter
It will make my batter bitter.
Better buy some fresher butter.'
Betty's mother said she'd let her,
So she bought some better butter
And it made her batter better.

Plural nouns

A plural noun is used for more than one thing.

SINGULAR (one)	PLURAL (more than one)
pot	pots
coat	coats

For nouns ending in s, ch, sh or x we add -es to make them plural.

Add s or -es to the following words.

shop ---------- tail ---------- box ---------- branch ----------

bat ---------- car ---------- book ---------- pencil ----------

dress ---------- watch ---------- bush ---------- month ----------

glove ---------- wish ---------- dress ---------- peach ----------

Do you know the plural of these?

ox ---------- woman ----------

man ---------- child ----------

Put a circle round the silent letters in the words below.

e.g. (w)r a p

c h a l k   k n i f e   o u g h t   w e i g h t   W e d n e s d a y

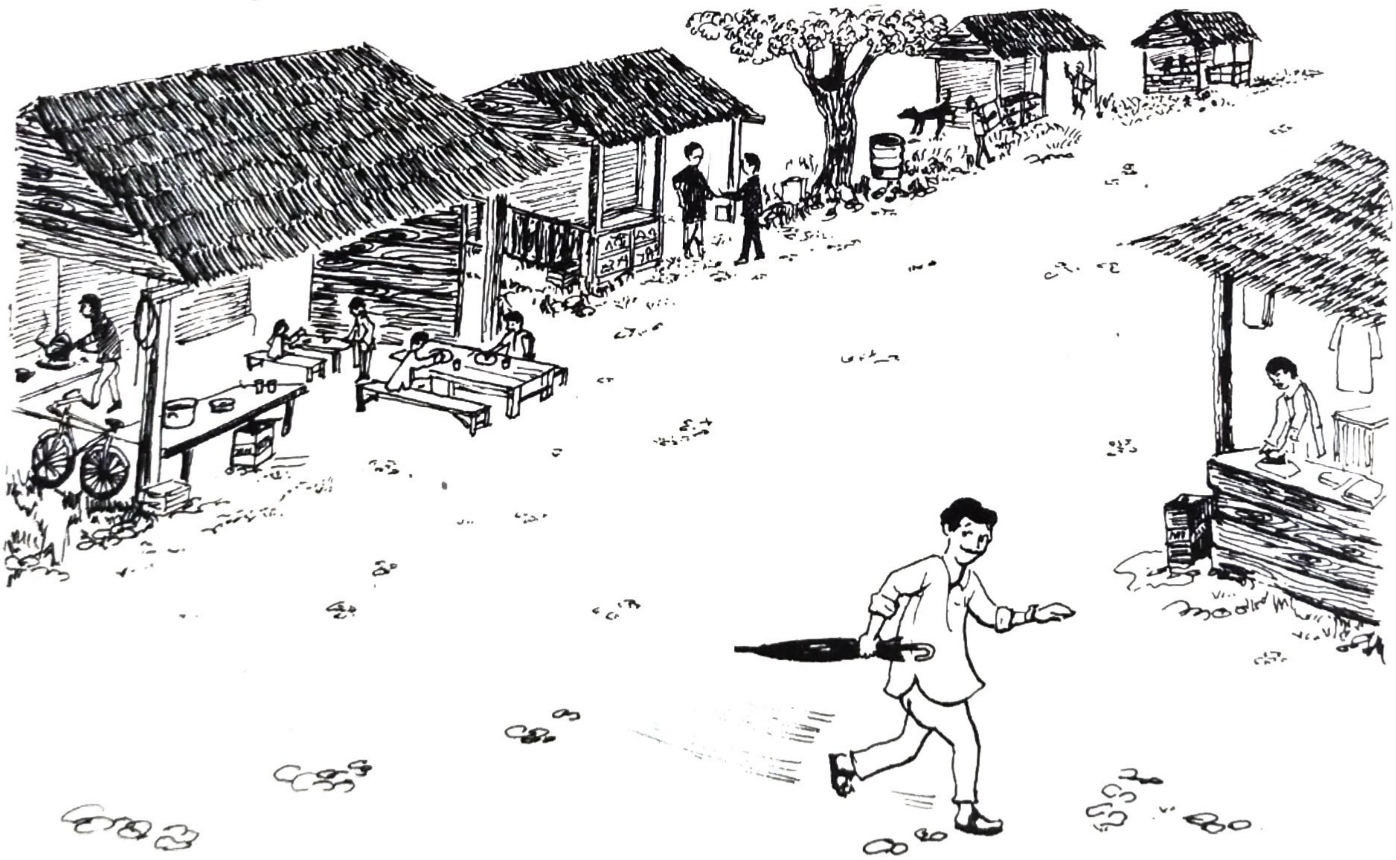
Writing Stories

Have you ever tried to write a story of your own? First of all you have to get some ideas. Then write down your ideas very quickly. Don't use full sentences. Just put down the important words. Here is an example:

> Man . . . umbrella . . . tea-shop . . . goes home . . . no umbrella . . . returns . . . better umbrella.
>
> What does he do?

Next you have to start writing the story. Perhaps you could start like this:

> Once upon a time there was a man called Jasbir. He had an old umbrella. One day he went to a tea-shop. After his tea he went home. He could not find his umbrella. He went back to the tea-shop to get it. The man in the tea-shop gave him an umbrella; it was not his umbrella, but it was a better one. He ran home happily.



That was one way of writing the story. But when you have written your story, read it again and see if you can make it better and more interesting. You can put in some adjectives. You can put in some talking. Let's write the story again.

Once upon a time there was an old, old man who lived in a small house a long way from the town. One very hot day he wanted to go to market.

'There are lots of black clouds in the sky,' he said to himself. 'I shall take my umbrella.'

The umbrella was very old, like the man. The cloth was green and torn and the handle was cracked, but the old man loved it like a son. He had bought it twenty years before.

When he got to the market he did his shopping and then went to a tea-shop.

'I shall have a cup of tea before I go home,' he thought to himself.

He put the umbrella down and asked for a cup of tea. After his tea he got up and started to walk home, forgetting his umbrella. After about a mile he looked at the sky.

'The clouds are very black indeed,' he said to himself. 'It's going to rain.'

Suddenly his eyes opened wide.

'My umbrella!' he shouted, 'I've left it in the tea-shop.'

He ran back along the road as fast as he could. He got to the shop and ran inside. 'My umbrella!' he shouted, 'I left my umbrella here.'

'Here it is,' said the shopkeeper.

He handed the old man a beautiful new umbrella with black cloth and a silver handle.

'That's not mine,' said the old man. 'My umbrella is old. It's an old friend of mine; I don't want this one.'

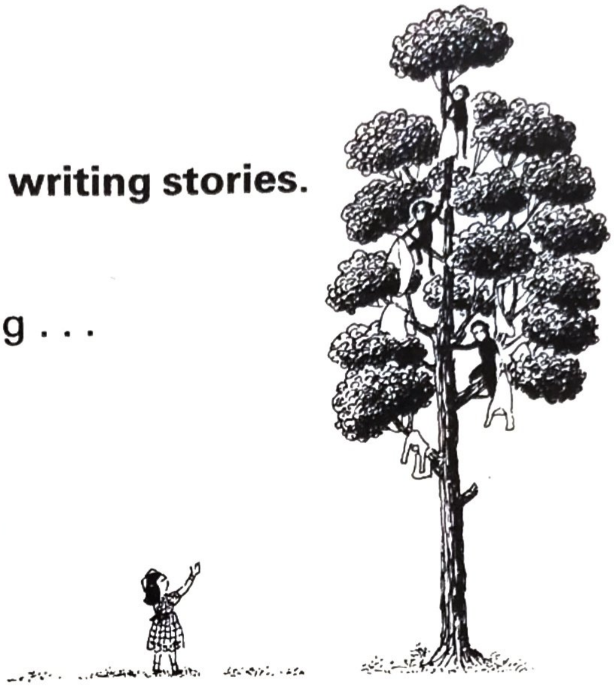
Suddenly he saw his old umbrella under a table in the corner.

'Aha!' he cried. 'My old friend! I have found you at last!'

He walked home happily.

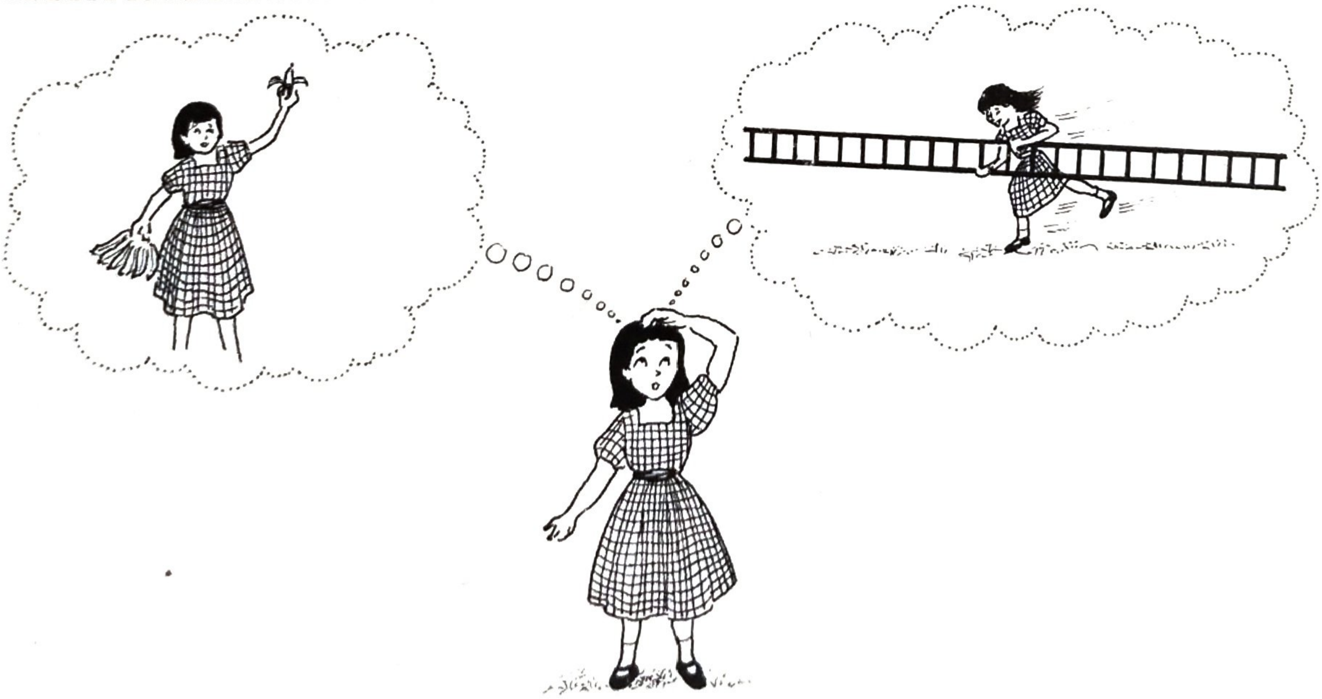
Composition

On pages 20 and 21 you read about writing stories. Here are some ideas.

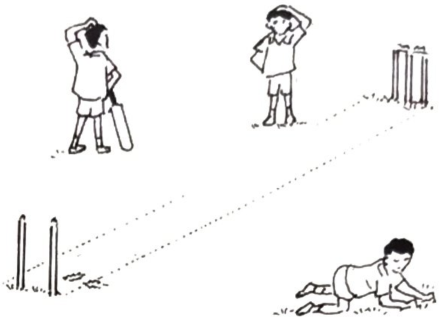


Girl . . . clothes . . . river . . . washing . . .
clothes drying . . . girl sleeping . . .
monkeys taking clothes . . .
waking up . . . chasing monkeys . . .
monkeys up a tall tree.
What does she do?

Write your own story.



Questions



Why is the boy smiling?
Where are the boy's friends?
What is the boy hiding?

We can change these questions like this:

Do you know why the boy is smiling?
Do you know where the boy's friends are?
Do you know what the boy is hiding?

Change these questions in the same way.

1. Where is the post office?

   Do you know --

2. What is the postmaster's name?

   ----

3. Where does the postmaster live?

   ----

4. What does the postmaster do?

   ----

5. When does the postmaster come to the post office?

   ----

6. When does he go home?

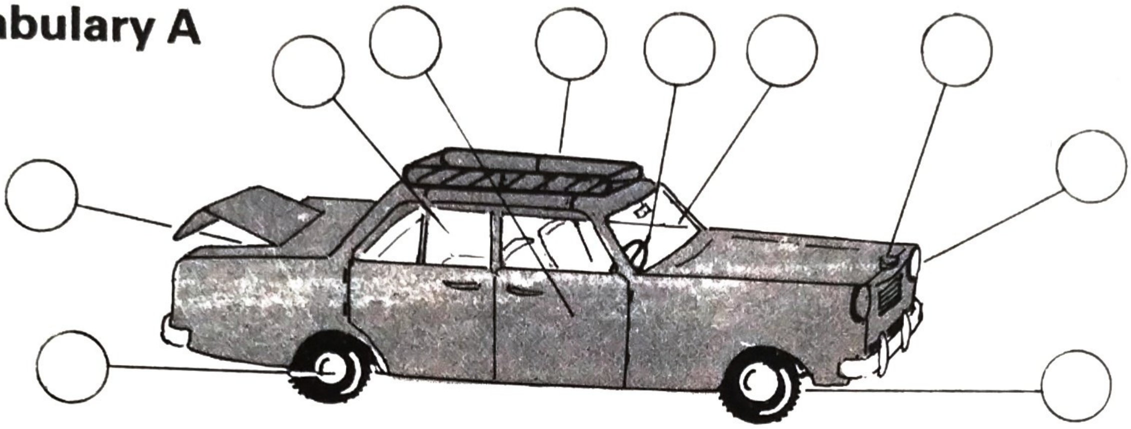
   ----

7. Where do his children go to school?

   ----

8. Why is the postmaster so happy?

Vocabulary A



Here is a list of the parts of a motor-car. Write the number of each part in the circle connected to that part. You may have to check the meanings in a dictionary.

(1) tyre (2)headlight (3)radiator (4) luggage-rack (5)hub (6) boot (7) windscreen (8) door (9) window (10) steering wheel

Did you look in a dictionary to find the meanings of the words you didn't know? Answer the questions below.

1. What is a radiator?
2. What is a hub?

Vocabulary B

One way of making a new word is to add a suffix to it. A suffix is a word, or part of a word, that goes on the end of another word. For example, the word join can be made into a new word by adding -ed or -ing to it.

Here is a way of making adjectives from nouns. Add full or less to the end. But remember to drop one l of full.

e.g. help + full = helpful (only one l)
help + less = helpless

Add suffixes to these words.

harm	harm	pain	thank ....
truth	care	use	hope ....
play	taste	point	use ....

Mr Lal and Mr Pal

This is a picture of Mr Lal.

This is what Mr Lal does every day.

6.00:	wakes up
6.15:	runs round the park
7.30:	takes a cold shower
8.00:	eats breakfast
8.20:	walks to work
8.45:	starts work
1.00:	begins lunch
4.00:	drinks tea
5.15:	stops work
5.30:	plays tennis

Read this paragraph.

Every day Mr Lal wakes up at six o'clock. He runs round the park at a quarter-past six. He takes a cold shower at seven thirty. At eight o'clock he eats his breakfast. He gets to work at a quarter-to nine. His lunch hour begins at one o'clock. Usually at four o'clock he drinks tea. Then at a quarter-past five he stops work. He plays tennis at half-past five.

Answer these questions.

1. When does Mr Lal wake up?

----

2. How long does Mr Lal take to walk to work?

----

3. What time does Mr Lal drink his tea?

----

4. When does Mr Lal play tennis?

Now look at Mr Pal's time-table.

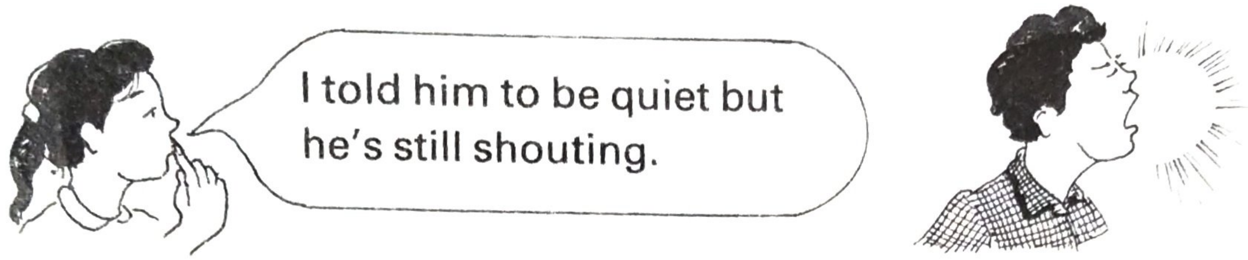
This is Mr Pal.

This is his time-table.

9.00:	wakes up
9.15:	runs to catch bus
9.30:	arrives at work
9.45:	eats breakfast
12.00:	stops work
12.30:	goes to the canteen for lunch
1.30:	returns to work
3.00:	drinks tea
3.30:	goes home
4.00:	plays cards

Write a similar paragraph about Mr Pal.

Still



Match the following and write them in the spaces provided.

A	B
I told him to get up	but she still hasn't read it.
I told him to come quickly	but he is still lying down.
She paid the shop last week	but they still haven't sent the books.
I told him to fix the car	but he still hasn't arrived.
He told her to read the book	but he still hasn't fixed it.

1. ---
2. ---
3. ---
4. ---
5. ---

Look at the pictures and make up your own sentences.
Use the phrases that are given.

still broken

still not here

still talking

1. ---
2. ---
3. ---

Spelling

Here is another suffix: er. It is usually used to show the doer of an action.

For example, hit + er becomes hitter.

Notice that the last consonant doubles.

Add er to the following words. Be careful; not all the end letters are doubled.

rub .... shop .... swim .... begin ....

run .... rob .... box .... strike ....

play .... dig .... hit .... win ....

Now try these. All the verbs end in y; the y is changed to i before er is added.

reply .... dry .... worry .... supply ....

fry .... fly .... carry .... cry ....

Compound words

A compound word is formed by joining together two or more words.

Example: bed + room = bedroom

Try to match the following:

bird	arm	bull	tooth
broom	match	butter	
over	dust	tea	ash

coat	pot	dog	box
brush	stick	chair	
bin	fly	cage	tray

....

....

....

Comparing Adjectives

Here are three dogs, Trapper, Suki and Jerry.

Trapper is big.

big

Suki is bigger.

bigger

Jerry is the biggest.

biggest

We can compare adjectives by adding er or est.

Here are some spelling rules to follow when we add er or est.

1. For some adjectives there is no change. cold, colder, coldest
2. For some adjectives drop the last e. wide, wider, widest
3. For some adjectives change the y to i. tiny, tinier, tiniest
4. For some adjectives double the last letter. fit, fitter, fittest
5. For some adjectives use more and most.

   exciting, more exciting, most exciting
6. Some adjectives are irregular.

   good, better, best
   far, further, furthest
   bad, worse, worst
   many, more, most

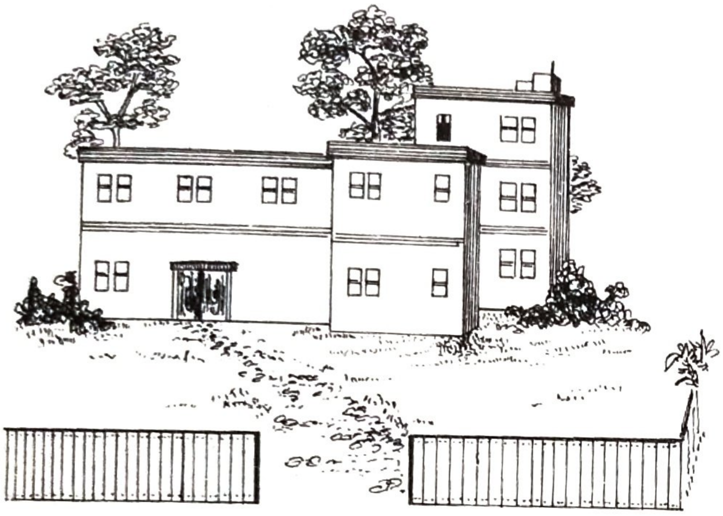
Try doing these.

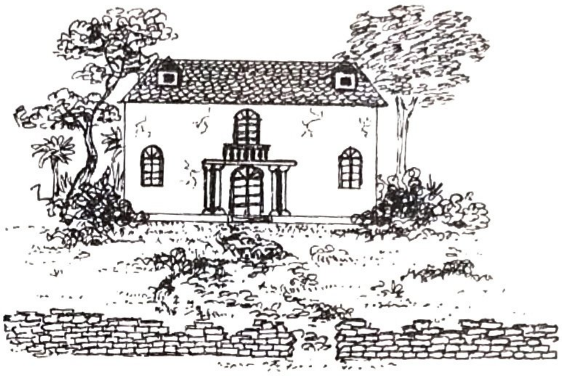
heavy ---------- ----------   broad ---------- ----------

fine ---------- ----------   lazy ---------- ----------

fat ---------- ----------   curious ---------- ----------

Bigger and Better





Write sentences of your own using the adjectives below.

big	beautiful	cheap to build	old	good
comfortable to live in		interesting		expensive

1. The first house is bigger than ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....
7. ....
8. ....

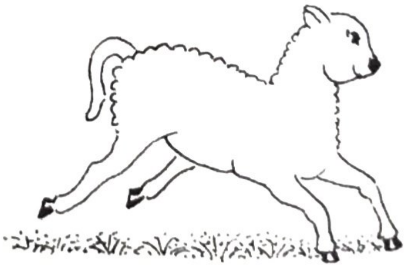
Vocabulary

Here is a list of words we use for different sounds.

ringing, slam, hoot, tinkle, patter, beat, ticking, clatter, buzzing, toot, roar, bellow, cry, trumpeting, bleat, rumble

Fill in the blanks:

I hear the .... of an owl,
the .... of a drum,
the .... of raindrops,
the .... of an elephant,
the .... of a doorbell,
the .... of a lion,
the .... of a clock,
the .... of a door,
the .... of bees,
the .... of thunder,
the .... of a horn,
the .... of horses' hooves,
the .... of an animal in pain,
the .... of tiny bells,
the .... of a bull,
the .... of a lamb.



Myself

Do you remember writing about Mr Pal and reading about Mr Lal? Look again at pages 26–7. Write a time-table of your activities from the time you wake, till you get home from school. Then write a paragraph using the past tense.
Start like this:

Yesterday I woke up ____________

This is a picture of ______________

This is my time-table.

Yesterday I ____

Adverbs

You know that an adverb is a word that tells us something more about an action. Adverbs describe how actions are done.

The boys worked busily at their homework.

The word busily tells us how the boys worked. It is an adverb. Many adverbs end in -ly. Some adverbs do not.

Adverbs can be formed from adjectives.

1. quick, quickly. (add ly)
2. happy, happily. (change y to i and add ly)
3. true, truly. (drop e and add ly)

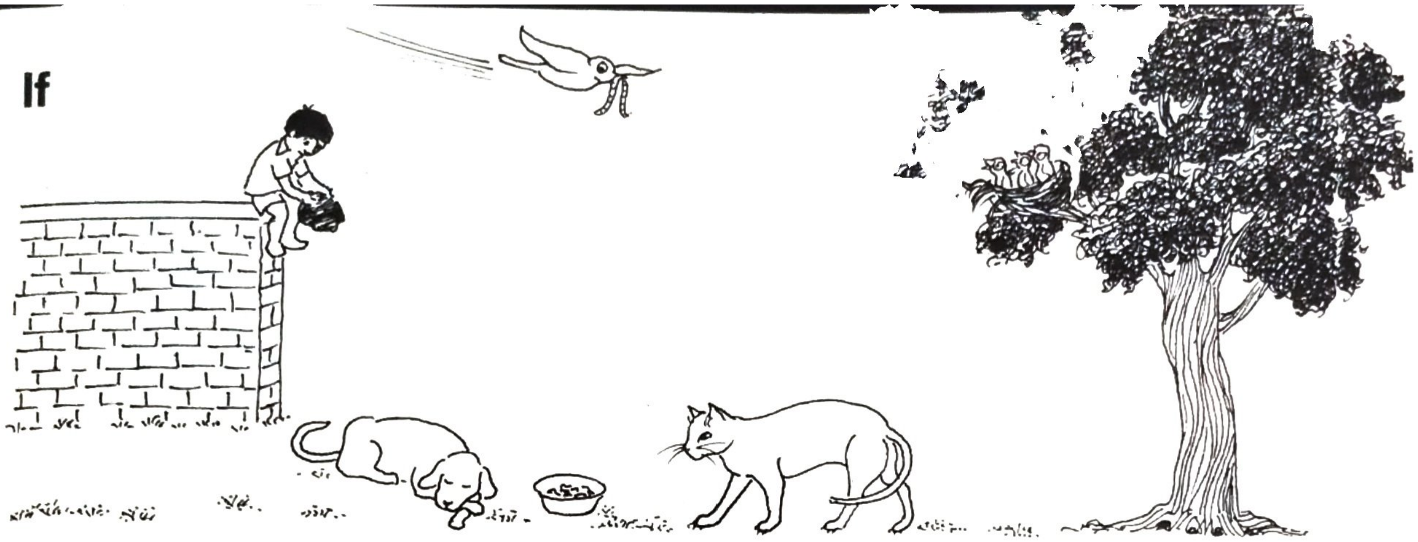
Add suitable adverbs to the following.

1. The girl cried ---------------- when she lost her doll. (bitter)
2. The policeman acted -------------- when he saw the crash. (prompt)
3. The baby slept ---------------- all night. (sound)
4. We changed ----------------- and went out to play. (quick)
5. The prisoner answered ---------------------. (truthful)

Form adverbs from these adjectives. Use five of them in sentences of your own.

lucky -------------	joking ------------	mad -----------
proud ------------	gentle ------------	able --------
shaky ------------	brisk -------------	nimble ------------
equal ------------	careful -----------	faint --------------
noisy -------------	loud -------------	brave ---------------

If



Answer these questions (if you can). Use the clues.

What will happen if the boy drops the stone?

If the boy ________________________________

the dog ________________________________ | wake up |

What will the dog do if it wakes up?

If the ________________________________

it ________________________________ | chase |

Where will the cat go if the dog chases it?

If the ________________________________

the cat ________________________________ | climb tree |

What will happen if the cat climbs the tree?

If ________________________________

the mother bird ________________________________ | fly away |

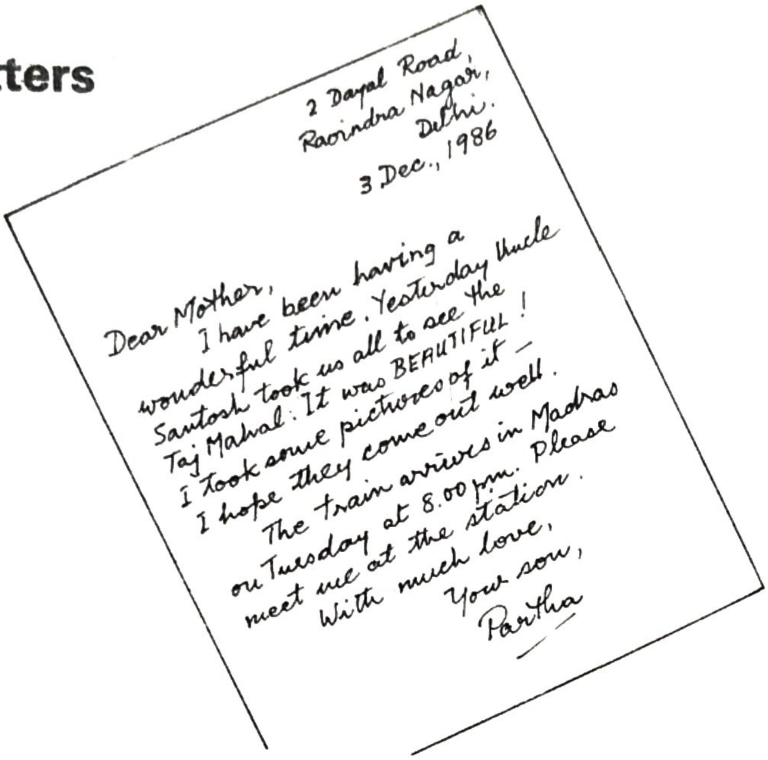
What will happen if the mother bird flies away?

If ________________________________

the babies ________________________________ | no dinner |

If you have finished this page go to the next one!

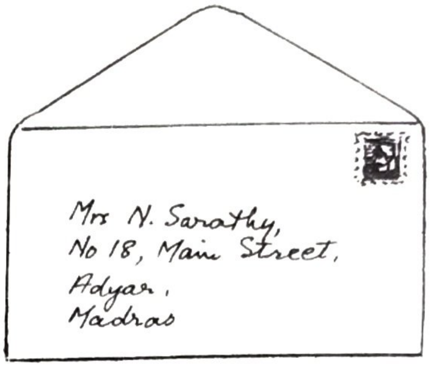
Letters



2 Dayal Road,
Ravindra Nagar,
Delhi.

3 Dec., 1986

Dear Mother,
I have been having a wonderful time. Yesterday Uncle Santosh took us all to see the Taj Mahal. It was BEAUTIFUL! I took some pictures of it – I hope they come out well.
The train arrives in Madras on Tuesday at 8.00 p.m. Please meet me at the station.
With much love,
Your son,
Partha

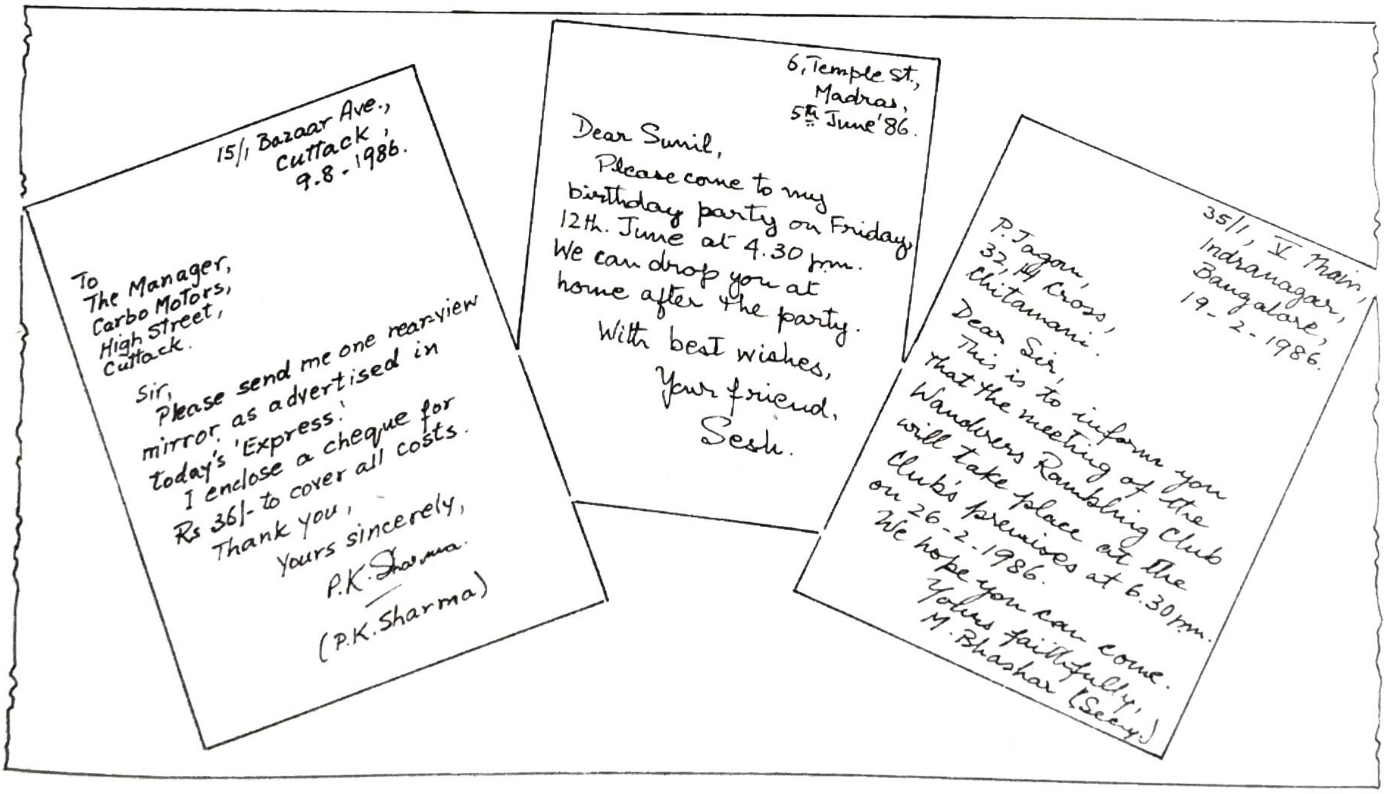


Mrs N. Sarathy,
No 18, Main Street,
Adyar,
Madras

Look at the letter above. Notice the following things:

1. The address of the person writing the letter is written at the top right-hand corner.
2. The date is written below the address.
3. 'Dear Mother' is written at the beginning of the letter.
4. The letter ends with the name of the sender.

Sometimes we start and end letters differently.



15/1, Bazaar Ave.,
Cuttack,
9.8.1986.

To
The Manager,
Carbo Motors,
High Street,
Cuttack.

Sir,
Please send me one rear-view mirror as advertised in today's 'Express'.
I enclose a cheque for Rs 36/- to cover all costs.
Thank you,
Yours sincerely,
P.K. Sharma
(P.K. Sharma)

6, Temple St,
Madras,
5th June '86.

Dear Sunil,
Please come to my birthday party on Friday 12th. June at 4.30 p.m. We can drop you at home after the party.
With best wishes,
Your friend,
Sesh.

35/1, V Main,
Indranagar,
Bangalore,
19-2-1986.

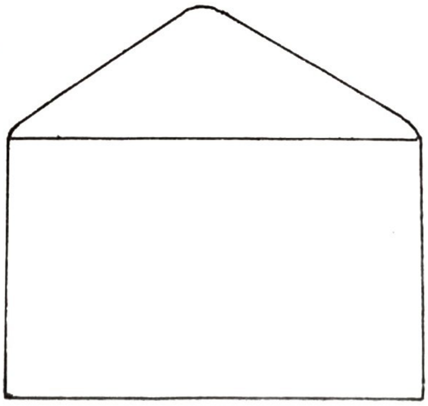
P. Jagan,
32, 4th Cross,
Chitamani.

Dear Sir,
This is to inform you that the meeting of the Wanderers Rambling Club will take place at the Club's premises at 6.30 p.m. on 26-2-1986.
We hope you can come.
Yours faithfully,
M. Bhaskar (Secy.)

Letters

Write a letter to your uncle telling him about the things you did during your school holiday.

Write the address on this envelope.



Spelling

Draw a circle round all the silent letters in the following.

h i g h   k n e e   k n o t   c o m b   d e b t   b o u g h t   k n i t

a b o v e   s t i t c h   k n o c k   w r e c k   e i g h t h   e n o u g h

Look at these words.

half   wife   shelf   thief   self   leaf   calf

To make the plural of words that end in f we usually change the f into v and then add es.

Change these into the singular.

shelves ____________ wives ______________ thieves ____________

knives ____________ halves ______________ scarves ____________

calves ____________ elves ______________ leaves ____________

Now write the plural for these.

half ___________ thief ___________ life ___________ scarf ___________

leaf ___________ loaf ___________ knife ___________ shelf ___________

Speech Practice

Copy the rhyme in the space provided. Learn to say it quickly.

Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled pepper;
A peck of pickled pepper Peter Piper picked.
If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled pepper,
Where is the peck of pickled pepper Peter Piper picked?

____

____

____

____

Crossword Puzzles

Write your own clues for this puzzle. The answers have been written in the spaces provided.

Clues Across

1. ------------------------------------
4. ------------------------------------
5. ------------------------------------

Clues Down

1. ------------------------------------
2. ------------------------------------
3. ------------------------------------

1 A	R	2 R	O	3 W
B		A		I
4 O	N	I	O	N
U		L		G
5 T	E	S	T	S

Now write the clues for this puzzle.

Clues Across

1. ------------------------------------
4. ------------------------------------
5. ------------------------------------

Clues Down

1. ------------------------------------
2. ------------------------------------
3. ------------------------------------

1 B	R	2 I	N	3 G
A		N		R
4 R	A	D	I	O
K		I		W
5 S	T	A	R	S

Now solve this crossword.

Clues Across

1. A cycle has two. It goes round.
4. A person who acts.
5. Feeling sadness.

Clues Down

1. Puts on (clothes).
2. Go inside.
3. A vehicle which carries loads.

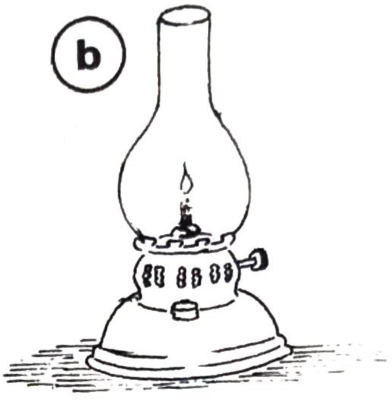
1		2		3
4				
5				

Describing things

Look at these two pictures.

(a)

(b)



Here are some questions:

What is it? What is it used for? What is it made of? Who uses it? Where are such things found?

Write a paragraph describing (a) and (b) above.

(a) This is a --

(b) --

Punctuation

Write the following sentences again. Use the proper punctuation marks.

1. i don't know what to do said prema

   ----

2. where is rohan asked shobha

   ----

3. the book the pencil the card and the pen are all on the table

   ----

4. whew exclaimed anita that was a tough test

   ----

5. santosh hema and arifs friend are going to bombay

Here are some rules for using capital letters. Not all of them are correct.

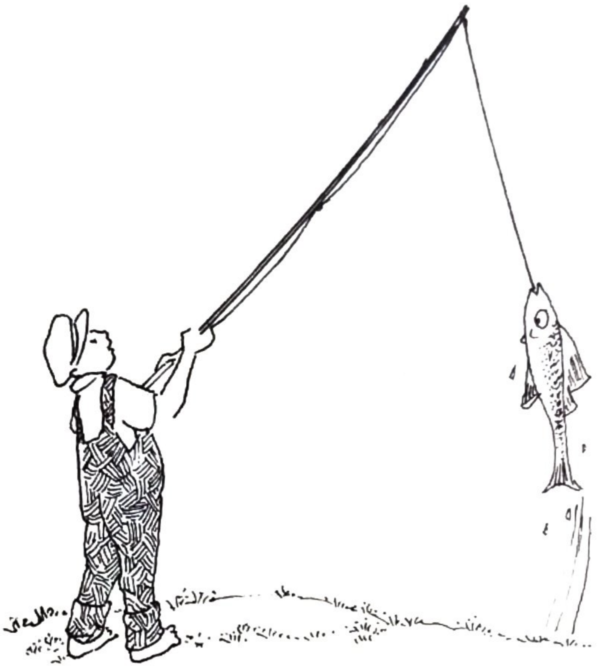
1. Always use a capital letter for every word in the sentence.
2. Always use a capital letter for every proper noun in the sentence.
3. Always use a capital letter for every adjective in the sentence.
4. Always use a capital letter for every new line of poetry.
5. Always use a capital letter when you write the pronoun, I.
6. Always use a capital letter at the beginning of every sentence.
7. Always use a capital letter for adjectives formed from proper nouns.
8. Always use a capital letter for the main words in the title of a book.

Write the numbers of the correct rules here. There are six.

------------ ------------ ------------ ------------ ------------

Rhyming

Read this poem.



One, two, three, four, five,
  Once I caught a fish alive.
Six, seven, eight, nine, ten,
  Then I threw it back again.

Look at the last word in each line:

five, alive, ten, again
five has the same sound as alive;
ten has the same sound as again.

Find rhyming words for the following. Remember that the spelling can be quite different; the sound must be the same.

hand	cut	coat	lie	trick	same	pear	brown
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
kite	great	did	me	slit	man	stalk	come
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
dress	curl	please	slum	queen	hills	say	healed
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

Spelling

Find words with the same letters. Fill in the blanks.

bl	**ch**	**gh**	**st**	**pr**
black	chin	rough	stoop	prince
table	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

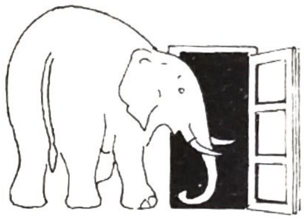
Because

The girl is happy because she is on the swing.

Match the two halves of the sentences in columns A and B.

A	B
I can't buy any sweets	because there is no petrol in the tank.
I can't sit down	because he has lost his money.
The car won't start	because I don't have any money.
The man is angry	because the chair is broken.

Now look at these sentences.



The elephant can't go through the door because it is too small.
I can't wear this shirt because I am too fat.

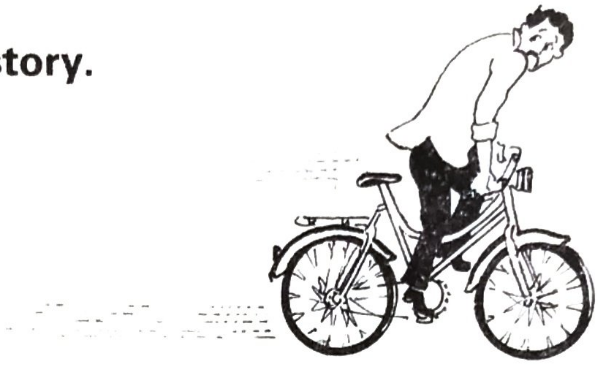
Write sentences of your own. Each sentence must contain the word <u>because</u> and one of the phrases below.

too poor	too young	too old	too slow	too quick
too dark	too excited	too shy	too heavy	too expensive

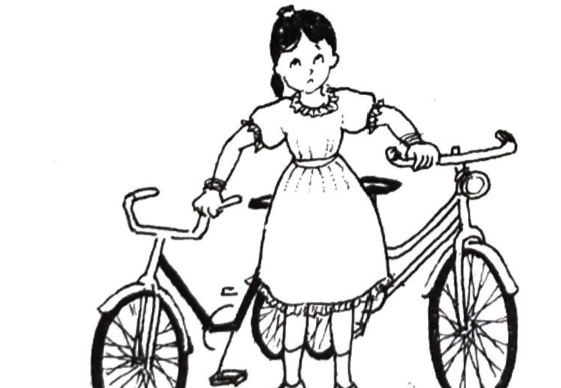
1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....
7. ....
8. ....
9. ....
10. ....

Composition

Here is an idea. Write your own story.



Girl . . . goes shopping . . . takes cycle . . . cycle outside shop . . . man takes cycle . . . girl takes another cycle . . . chases man for two miles . . . man looks round . . . sees girl coming . . . jumps off cycle . . . man runs away . . . girl now has two cycles. What happens?



Subject and Object

Look at this picture.

The boy | broke | the pencil

The boy broke the pencil.

In this sentence the verb (action word) is broke.
The subject of the sentence is the boy. The pencil is the object of the verb broke.
To find the subject here we ask: Who broke?
The answer is, the boy.
To find the object of the verb we ask: Broke what?
The answer is, the pencil.

Put a line under the subject in the following.

1. The boy asked a question.
2. She went to the market.
3. The children played under the old banyan tree.
4. Rohan and Rina talked to the clown.
5. The big brown bear climbed the rocky path.
6. Shona, Dilip and their friends came to our party.
7. The man who sold me the bicycle is walking down the road.

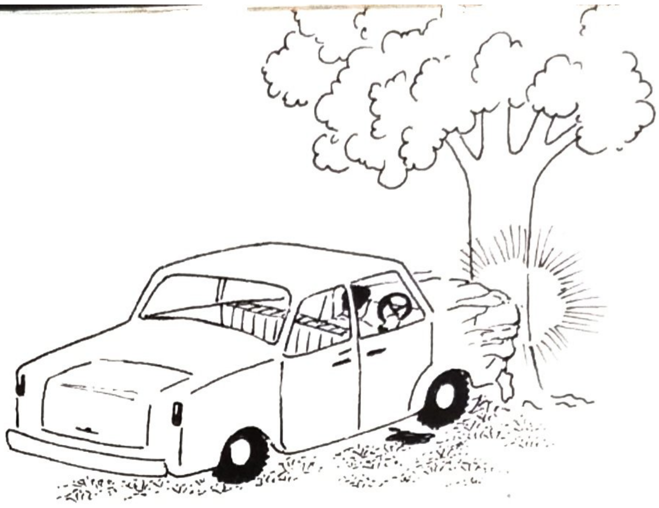
Fill in the blanks with suitable subjects.

1. ------------------------ woke me up with a scream.
2. ------------------------ told the boy to go home.
3. ------------------------ gave the beggar a coin.
4. ------------------------ is looking out of the window.
5. ------------------------ found the treasure chest.

Direct object/indirect object

Look at this sentence.

The car hit the tree.



We can ask the question:
What did the car hit?
or
Who did the car hit?
The answer is the tree.
The tree is the direct object of the verb hit.

Underline all the direct objects in the following sentences.

1. My father sang a song.
2. My mother clapped her hands.
3. The children danced a jig.
4. My father lost an extremely valuable watch.
5. My mother found a hundred rupee note.
6. The children spent the money.

Now look at this sentence.

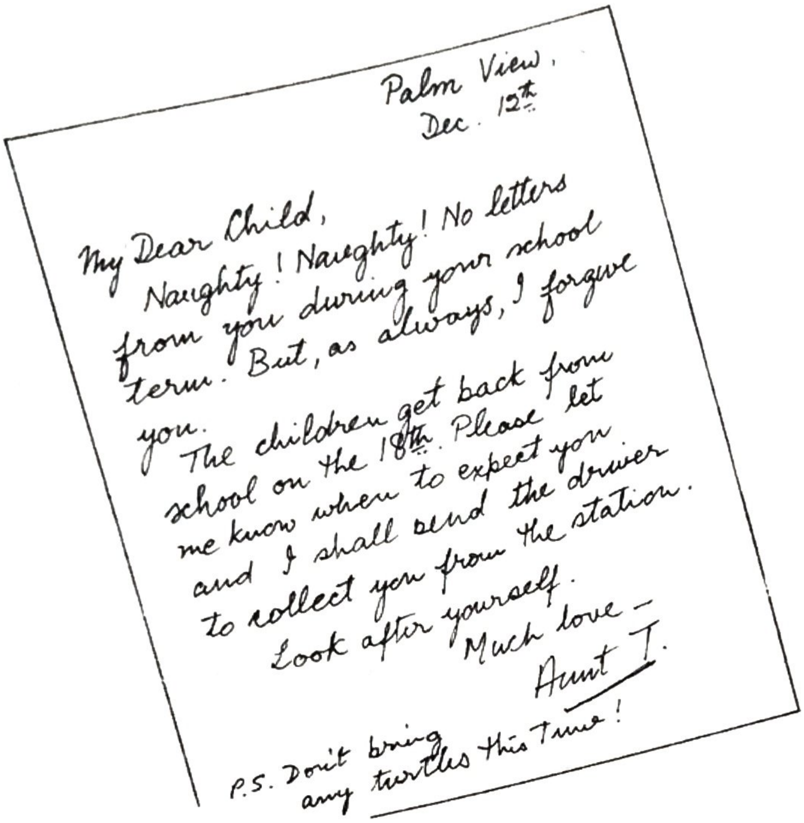
My father gave the book to me.
Here the subject is My father; the verb is gave;
the direct object is the book; the indirect object is me.

In the following sentences put one line under the direct object and two lines under the indirect object.

Example: The girl wrote a letter to her brother.

1. He sent the box to his mother.
2. She found a present for her husband.
3. The man bought a carpet for himself.
4. Mohan threw the ball to his brother.
5. I gave the balloon to the child.

Letters



Palm View.
Dec. 12th

My Dear Child,

Naughty! Naughty! No letters from you during your school term. But, as always, I forgive you.

The children get back from school on the 18th. Please let me know when to expect you and I shall send the driver to collect you from the station.

Look after yourself.

Much love –

Aunt T.

P.S. Don't bring any turtles this time!

Imagine that you received this letter from your aunt. Write a reply, saying that you will spend your Christmas holidays with her.

Whether

Dipu, do you play tennis?

Mona, do you like games?

Mona asked Dipu whether he plays tennis.

Dipu asked Mona whether she likes games.

Write your own sentences like those above. Use whether.

Mr Das, do you speak French?

Hema asked Mr Das whether

Hema ______________________________ Mr Das

Ashok, do you have a camera?

____

Mrs Sen

Ashok

Tara, do you tell stories to children?

____

Mina

Tara

Pankaj, do you collect wild flowers?

____

Pankaj

Joshi

Abbreviations

Do you remember what an abbreviation is?

An abbreviation is a short way of writing something. For example: P.T.O. means please turn over. We usually write P.T.O. at the bottom of a page when we want the reader to look at what is on the other side of the paper.

Write abbreviations for the following.

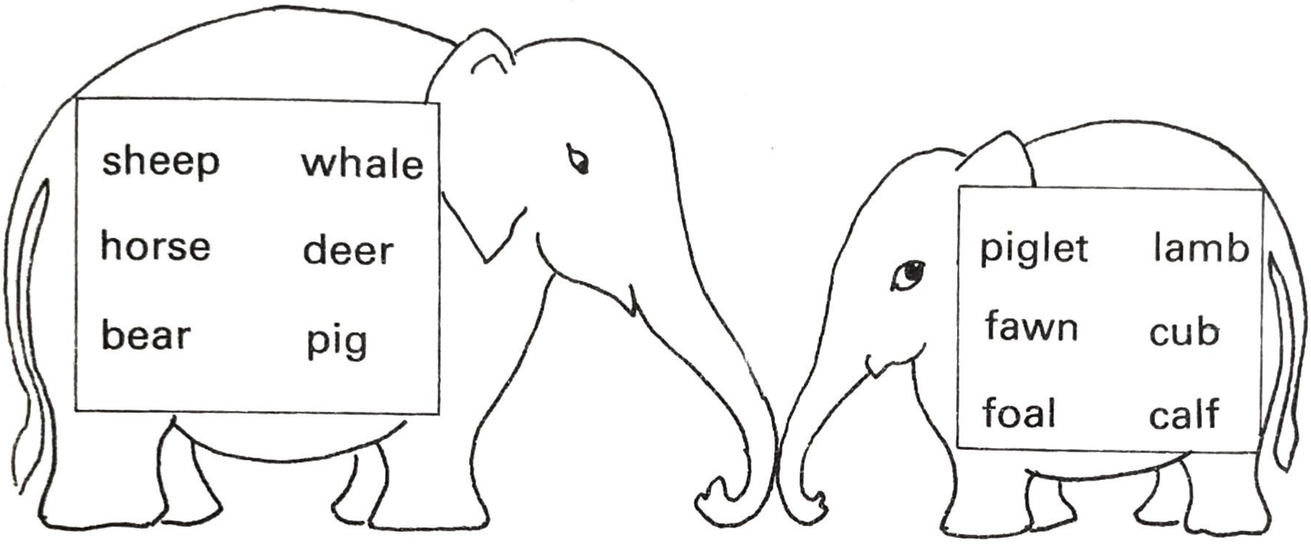
1. December --------	2. assistant --------
3. Fahrenheit --------	4. a married woman --------
5. a man --------	6. North --------
7. Road --------	8. Saturday --------

Now match the following. Some of the letters are quite different from the first letters of the words, so be careful.

The long	*and the short*
Doctor	e.g.
Before Christ	a.m.
before noon	lb
cubic centimetres	BC
miles per hour	p.m.
and all the rest	etc.
pound (weight)	c/o
care of	cc
after noon	oz.
for example	Dr
kilogram	kg
ounce	m.p.h.

The old and the young

In the large elephant there are the names of some animals. In the small elephant (elephant calf) there are the names of some baby animals. Can you match the two?



Write them together below.

1. ______________________ 4. ______________________

2. ______________________ 5. ______________________

3. ______________________ 6. ______________________

Spelling

Draw a circle round the silent letters.

knuckle	palm	doubt	caught
crumb	knead	frighten	knowledge
knight	thigh	wrist	naughty

Write the plurals of the following:

fireman __________ postman __________ city __________

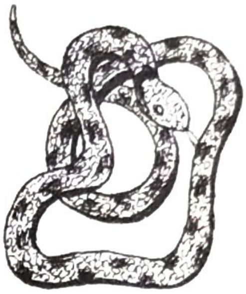
valley __________ berry __________ atlas __________

Word Games

Try to make words from the letters in the box.

Rules:
1. No plurals (ending in s)
2. No proper nouns (names of people or places)
3. Don't use a letter twice in the same word.

s	a	r
i	e	n
t	g	k



Score: 20 words—fair
25 words—good
35 words—very good
40 words—excellent

Spelling

Do you remember reading about syllables?

The word pot has only one syllable (vowel sound).
The word potter has two syllables.

Here are some words with two syllables:

cannot	himself	answer	across
regret	copper	sister	follow

Add the missing syllable to each of these.

can – – –	hot – – –	rep – – –	man – – –	some – – –
– – – est	– – – er	– – – ent	– – – age	– – – ing

The vowels (a, e, i, o, u) are missing from these words. Can you put them in?

h_rt	r_m_v_	r_t_rn	th_rst	s_lly	_nd_r
f_nd	f_ll	m_nd	m_rry	_nt_r	

Indirect object

Do you remember reading about the indirect object on page 47? Look at this sentence:

The man gave the biscuit to the dog.

Here the direct object is the biscuit, and the indirect object is the dog.
We can write this sentence in a different way:

The man gave the dog a biscuit.

Note that to is left out.

Change the following sentences and put in the word to.

1. I gave him the mango.

----

2. She sent my friend a letter.

----

3. They lent my father the books.

Now change the following sentences and leave out to.

1. I gave the top to the child.

----

2. I sent the letter to the manager.

----

3. I paid the money to the shopkeeper.

----

4. I showed the house to the visitors.

Conjunctions

You know that conjunctions are used to join sentences or parts of sentences. Sometimes they join words:

My shirt is white and blue.
She is poor but very generous.
Would you like coffee or tea?

Sometimes conjunctions are used in pairs:

You can have either bread or rice.
She can neither sing nor dance.
He is both old and ugly.
She is not only clever but also very good at games.

There are many other conjunctions which you will learn about later.

Add suitable conjunctions in the blanks below.

1. Rahul _________ Rajesh are brothers.
2. Sunil is young ____________ very clever.
3. He was poor ___________ very generous.
4. She is old ___________ wise.
5. You can take ___________ the big book_______ the small book.
6. Shankar is ________________ tall _________ heavy.
7. Shekhar is ________________handsome __________ clever.
8. Will you come tonight _____________ tomorrow morning?
9. My uncle ________ my aunt came, _______ my cousins did not.
10. She ______________ visited her friend in hospital _________ took him some grapes.
11. The car was _______________ old ___________ very expensive.
12. He can sing ____________ he can't whistle.

Spelling

Do you remember reading the spelling rule on page 38 about words ending in f?

For words ending in f we usually change the f into v and then add -es to make the plural.

Not all words, however, follow this rule.
Here are some words which do not take -es in the plural.

hoof	cliff	gulf	scarf	cuff	sniff	chief

The plurals are.

hoofs	cliffs	gulfs	scarfs	cuffs	sniffs	chiefs

Another spelling rule:

For some words ending in o add -es to make the plural.
For some other words ending in o add s to make the plural!
You will have to learn which words take -es and which ones take only s in the plural. A dictionary will help.

Write the plurals of the following:

hero	hoof	scarf	cliff	cargo	gulf	tomato
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
piano	leaf	banjo	wife	half	solo	potato
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

Say it correctly

Round and round the rugged rock
The ragged rascal ran.
Say how many 'R's in that
And you're a clever man.

Professions

A person who makes bread is a baker.

What do we call the people who do the following?

1. A person who types --
2. A person who draws and paints --
3. A person who digs coal --
4. A person who cuts people's hair --
5. A person who plays some game --
6. A person who runs a farm --
7. A person who owns something --
8. A person who makes pots --
9. A person who cleans windows --
10. A person who sells fish --

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box.

jockey	judge	optician	grocer
cashier	model	reporter	umpire

1. The ------------------------ sentenced the prisoner to six years' imprisonment.
2. The ------------------------ gave Anil a new pair of glasses.
3. The picture of the -------------- showed her wearing a silk sari.
4. The ----------------- told the players to start playing the match.
5. A ------------------------ wrote an article about our school for the newspaper.
6. The old lady went to the ----------------- to buy some tea and sugar.
7. At the shop a ------------------- took the old lady's money.
8. In the last race the --------------- was thrown out of his saddle.

If/Or

Here are two ways of saying the same thing.

If you don't use an umbrella, you will get wet.
Use an umbrella, or you will get wet.

Write sentences as in the example above.

1. If you don't go now, you will miss the bus.

   ----

2. If you don't wear a coat, you will feel cold.

   ----

3. If you don't stop playing with that knife, you will cut yourself.

   ----

4. If you don't work hard, you will not get into college.

   ----

5. If you don't take this tablet, you will be ill.

Word Games

Here are some words with their meanings. Unfortunately, the letters have been jumbled. Can you write them correctly?

illk	put to death	-----------
reed	a graceful animal	----------
lyf	a two-winged insect	-------
low	it hoots in the night	----------
tramke	a place to buy and sell things	-------------
finke	it's sharp	-------------
part	to catch animals in	-------------
bartib	a long-eared, furry animal	-----------------

Should have

Mr and Mrs Sen were going to Tamil Nadu for their holiday. Mrs Sen wrote out a plan:

Mon.	5:	Leave Delhi
Wed.	7:	Arrive Madras
Fri.	9:	Visit silk shops
Sun.	11:	Reach Madurai
Mon.	12:	See temple
Wed.	14:	Fly to Bangalore
Thu.	15:	Drive to Mysore
Fri.	16:	Spend day with Ashok and family
Sat.	17:	Return to Delhi
Sun.	18:	Have a rest
Mon.	19:	Back to work

On Monday their son fell ill. They had to leave Delhi a day late. All the things that should have happened didn't happen.

Write sentences. Follow the example.

1. They left Delhi on Tuesday, not Monday.
   They should have left Delhi on Monday, but they didn't.
2. They arrived in Madras on Thursday.

   ----
3. They visited the silk shops on Saturday.

   ----
4. They only reached Madurai on Monday.

   ----
5. They saw the temple on Tuesday.

   ----

6. They then flew to Bangalore on Thursday.

----

7. They drove to Mysore on Friday.

----

8. They spent the day with Ashok and his family on Saturday.

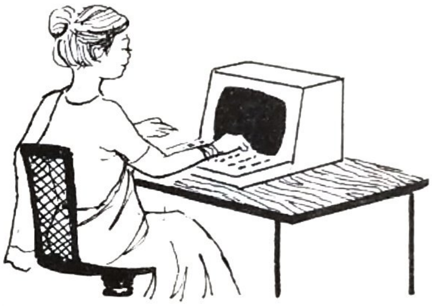
----

9. They returned to Delhi on Sunday.

----

10. There was no rest for them on Sunday!

On Monday they were back at work.



Write five sentences of your own using <u>should have</u>.

1. ---

----

2. ---

----

3. ---

----

4. ---

----

5. ---

Direct object/indirect object

Do you remember reading about direct and indirect objects on page 47?

For example:

The boy spoke to his uncle.
(his uncle is the direct object)
The boy gave the book to me.
(the book is the direct object; me is the indirect object)

Note that in some sentences there is no object.

Some of the sentences below have a direct object. Some have a direct object and an indirect object. Some have no object. Put one line under all the direct objects and two under the indirect objects.

Example: The man gave the sweets to the child.

1. The boy spoke.
2. The children talked to the man.
3. The doctor examined the patients.
4. The boy was eating.
5. The beautiful girl sang.
6. She gave a biscuit to her brother.
7. Salima and Sara showed their garden to me.
8. The grey-haired, old man smiled.
9. Kavita and Shalini helped the sick woman to walk.
10. My uncle saw a vulture.

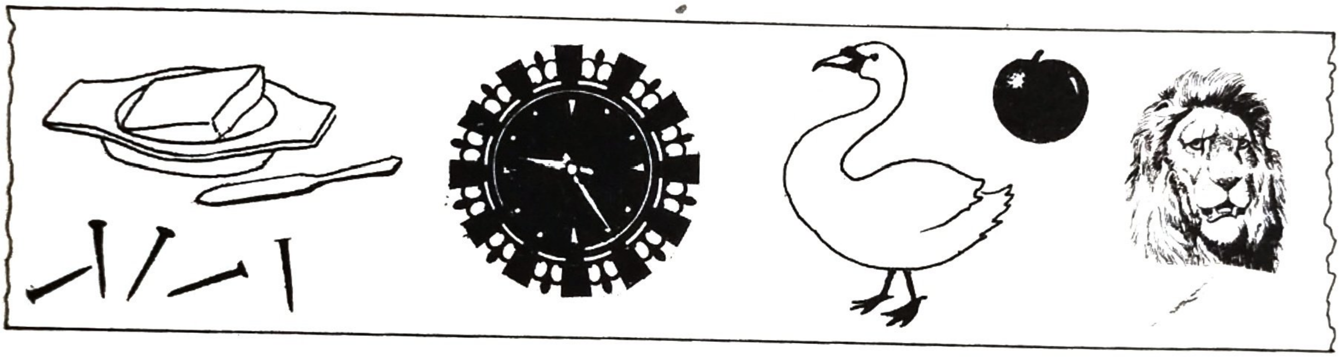
Comparisons

Complete these well known comparisons.

as black as .... as cold as ....
as deaf as .... as flat as ....
as fit as .... as free as ....
as graceful as .... as red as ....

Here are some new comparisons. Try completing them. The pictures will help.

as soft as .... as brave as a ....
as ripe as a .... as silly as ....
as hard as .... as regular as ....



Now complete these:

a .... of cattle | a .... of geese | a .... of people
a .... of hills | a .... of bees | a .... of fish
a .... of shoes | a .... of roses | a .... of keys

Write in your own words the meaning of this proverb.

Many hands make light work.

....

....

....

Questions

Look at these two questions and answers.

1. Where does your mother buy rice?
   I don't know. I don't know where my mother buys rice.
2. What did your father spend last week?
   I shall ask him. I shall ask my father what he spent last week.

Make similar sentences. Start each sentence with

'I don't know . . .' **or** **'I shall ask . . .'**

1. Where does your neighbour take his dog every evening?

   ----

2. What did you get for your birthday six years ago?

   ----

3. When do Mr and Mrs Gopalan eat their lunch?

   ----

4. Why did your brother come home late?

   ----

5. How does Manu stay under water for three minutes?

   ----

6. When does your father read the newspaper?

   ----

7. What did your friend say to his father?

   ----

8. Where did Hema go for her holiday?

   ----

9. How did you get that sum right?

   ----

10. Why does your father always sing in the bathroom?

Word building

Here is a game that you can play.

Choose any letter. Try to build words by adding one letter at a time.

Try these. The first two have been completed.

a	m	e
an	me	___ ___
tan	men	___ ___ ___
tank	mean	___ ___ ___ ___
thank	meant	___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Rules

1. Start with any letter.
2. Add only one letter at a time.
3. When you add a letter it must form a word.
4. Add letters at the front, in the middle or at the end.
5. You may change the order of the letters if you wish.

Try these:

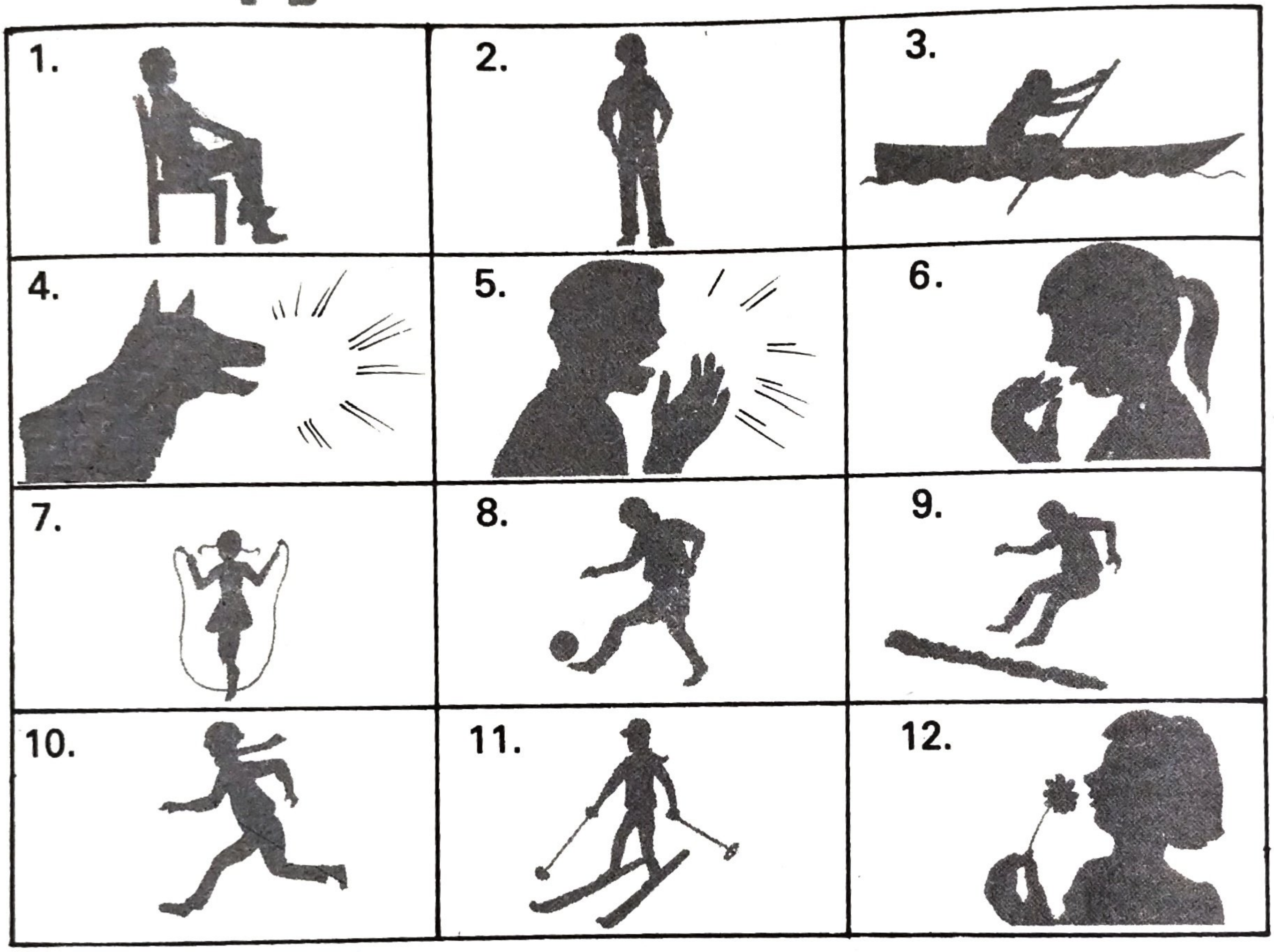
t	s	n
___ ___	___ ___	___ ___
___ ___ ___	___ ___ ___	___ ___ ___
___ ___ ___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___
___ ___ ___ ___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___ ___

f	g	___
___ ___	___ ___	___ ___
___ ___ ___	___ ___ ___	___ ___ ___
___ ___ ___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___
___ ___ ___ ___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Verb Silhouettes

Here are some silhouettes. They all show some action being performed. Study them carefully and then complete the verb table below.
This one has been done for you:

shooting



1. Sitt ing	5. .... ing	9. .... ing
2. Stand ing	6. .... ing	10. Running ing
3. .... ing	7. .... ing	11. .... ing
4. .... ing	8. .... ing	12. Smell ing

Past Participles

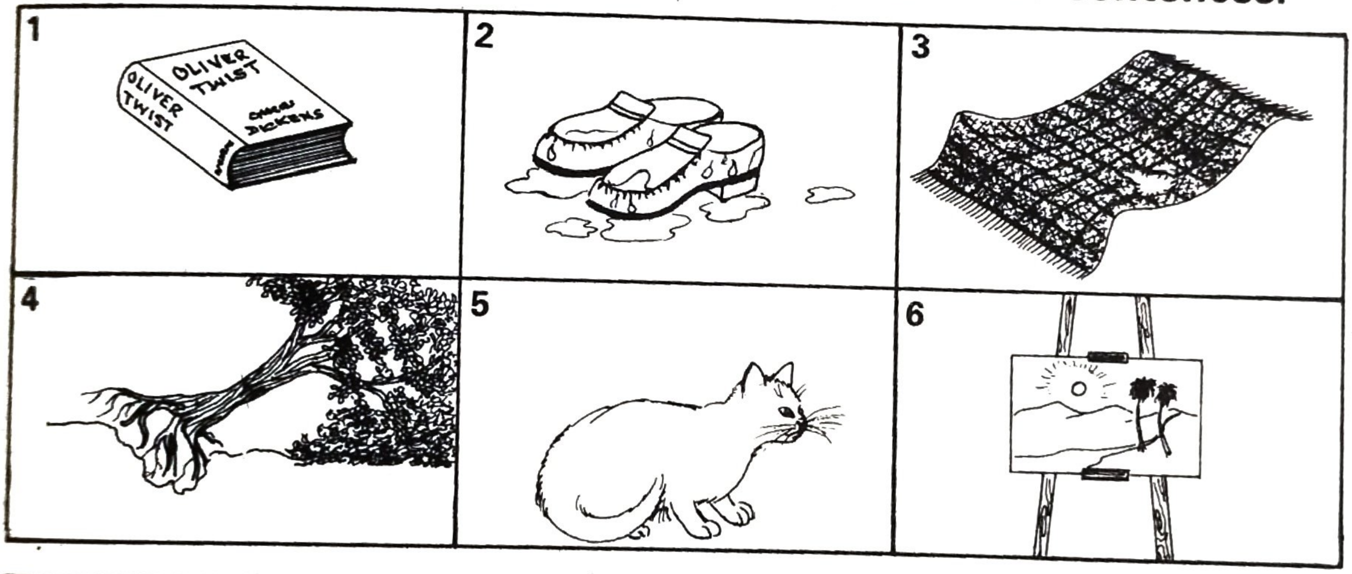
Can you complete this table?

drive	drove	driven
eat	------------------	eaten
rise	------------------	------------------
bite	------------------	------------------

Read these sentences.

This pencil was broken by Harish.
The food was eaten by the dog.
My shirt is torn.

Look at the picture. With the help of the clues write sentences.



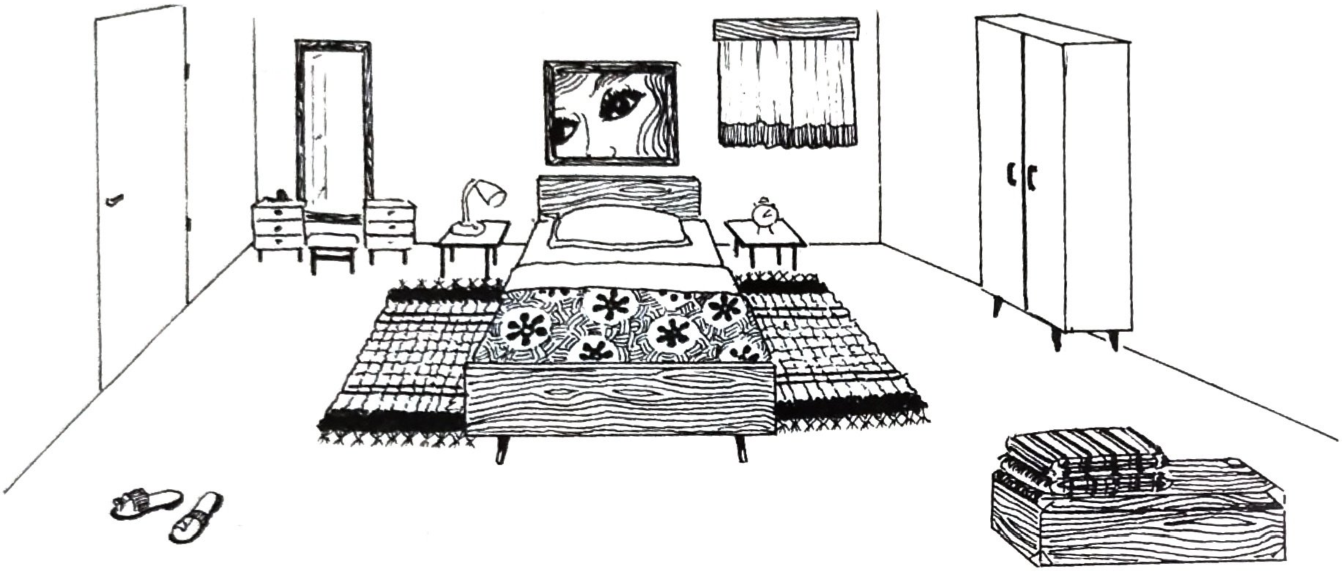
by the dog	by the girl	by Leela	by the rain	by rats	by the wind

1. The book was read by the girl.
2. --
3. --
4. --
5. --
6. --

Lists

Here is a list of things. They can all be found in a bedroom.

mirror	pillow	pyjamas	slippers
carpet	sheets	cupboard	wardrobe
rug	lamp	clothes	blankets
bed	table	hairbrush	pillowcase
mattress	alarm clock	comb	bedspread

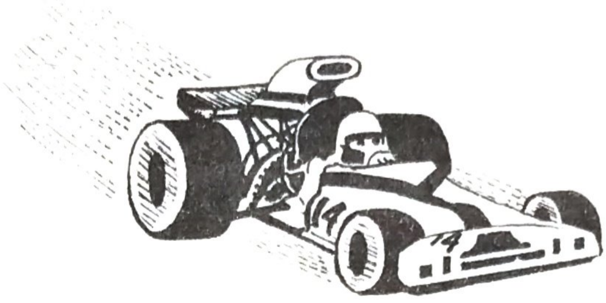


Can you make a similar list for the following?

A bathroom	*A kitchen*	*A sitting room*
----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------

Always, often, usually, never

Read these sentences.



1. Sugar is always sweet.
2. Cars are often driven fast.
3. A lawyer usually tells the truth.
4. A cow never eats meat.

Complete the following sentences using always, often, usually or never, and use one of the phrases at the bottom of the page.

1. A fountain pen --
2. An envelope --
3. A library --
4. A shirt --
5. A fountain pen --
6. A goat --
7. A baby --
8. A good policeman --
9. A vegetarian --
10. A stool --
11. A sentence --
12. A doctor --
13. A priest --

eats meat	eats leaves	tells the truth	takes a bribe
made of paper	cries loudly	contains books	made of cotton
has three legs	contains ink	works in hospital	
contains black ink	ends with a fullstop		

Questions

Here are some answers. Can you write the questions?
Remember that there are many ways of asking questions.
These words will help you:

Does? Do? Did? Why? When? Where? Is? Has? What?

1. Q. Does this ------------------------------------
   A. No, it belongs to my brother.
2. Q. ------------------------------------
   A. Because I am tired.
3. Q. ------------------------------------
   A. She is in the next room.
4. Q. ------------------------------------
   A. No, but I learn Hindi.
5. Q. ------------------------------------
   A. They are coming to see us tomorrow.
6. Q. ------------------------------------
   A. No, but he brought three letters.
7. Q. ------------------------------------
   A. It is a green, plastic mouse.
8. Q. ------------------------------------
   A. Yes, he paid the bill yesterday.
9. Q. ------------------------------------
   A. No, that's her brother.
10. Q. ------------------------------------
    A. No, she always wears a sari.

Spelling

This is Miss Pelling. She does not know much about English. Her spelling is simply atrocious! Below you will find a few sentences written by Miss Pelling. Can you find all the mistakes?

This is what Miss Pelling wrote. Underline all the spelling mistakes.

Last weak I traveled by train to Agra. The jurney was verry exiting. At the stashion the portor put my luggidge in my first clas cumpartment. We had an argument about how much mony he was to be given. I payed him fore rupies and he went away satisfyed.

The train started and I looked out of the window. We past many intresting sceens. I saw a lot of bullok-carts, busses and other vehicals on the road. When we got out of the sity their were other things to sea.

I had my lunch on the train. I unpacked all the food in my little baskit. I had a real feest! My muther had packed a hole pile of sandwitches, cucumbar, tomatos, raw carotts, choclates, a current lofe and a large bottle of lemonaid.

By the time I reeched Agra I could hardly walk!

Write the correct spelling of all the words in the passage which Miss Pelling can not spell. How many words did she misspell?

Nouns from Verbs

Here is a scientist.
He is an inventor.

Here is a machine.
It was invented by the scientist.

Here is a man using the scientist's invention.

Verb invent

Nouns invention
inventor

Many nouns can be formed from verbs.

One way to do this is to add a few letters to the end of the verb. What letters? Well, there are many different suffixes which can be used.

Here are a few: -ment, -ion, -ation.

Example: invent—invention; entertain—entertainment;
inform—information.

Find the nouns which are formed from these verbs. Some are easy and others are difficult; a dictionary will help.

settle ____________________

investigate ____________________

add ____________________

depart ____________________

move ____________________

divide ____________________

admire ____________________

subtract ____________________

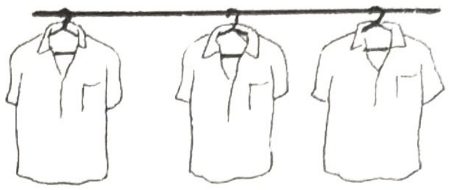
pay ____________________

perfect ____________________

state ____________________

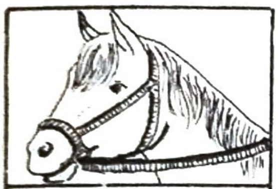
govern ____________________

More participles



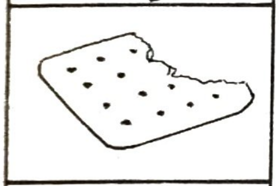
This box has been painted.
This car has been damaged.
This cat has been fed.
These shirts have been worn.

Now write sentences like those above. The pictures are not in order.



1. --
----

2. --

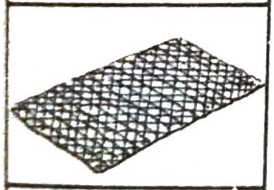


3. --
----

4. --
----

5. --
----

6. --



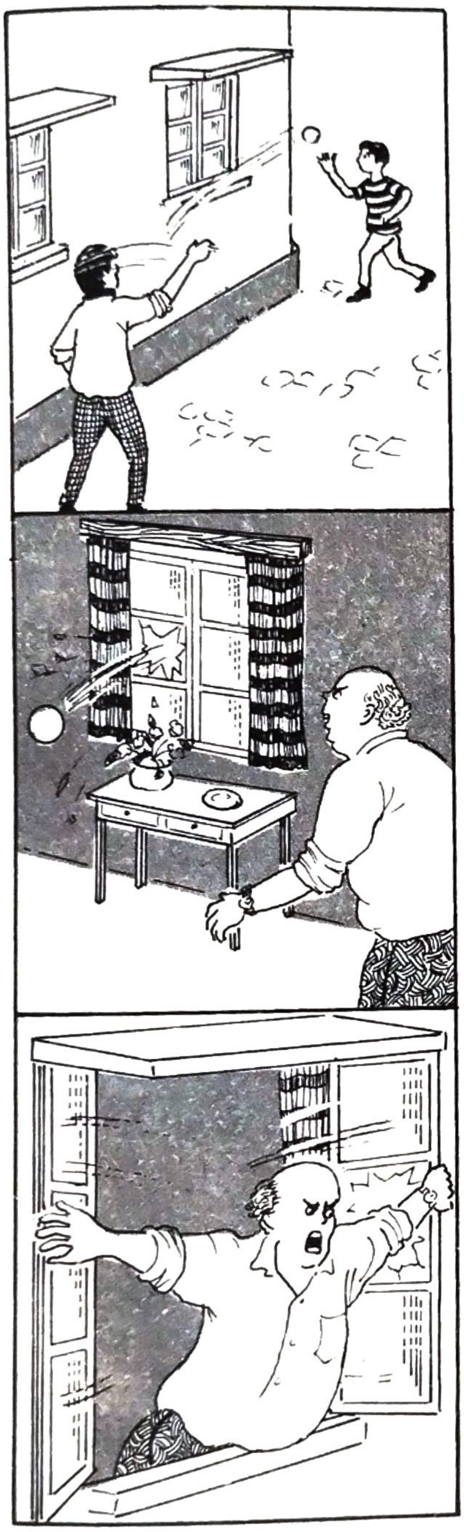
7. --
----

8. --

- eaten by ants
- caught by a boy
- knitted by my mother
- torn by a thorn
- ridden by a jockey
- woven by a woman
- flown by a pilot
- destroyed by the storm

Composition

Here is a story in pictures. There are some words at the bottom of the next page to help you. Write the story in the space provided. Don't forget to make your story interesting. Give all the people names, use adjectives and some talking.



playing – throwing – catching – missing – window – glass shattering – crash! – angry – shouting – hiding – chasing – running – stick

Countries and People

Fill in the blanks with the names of countries.

1. An Indian comes from ....
2. A German comes from ....
3. An Italian comes from ....
4. An Englishman comes from ....
5. A Malaysian comes from ....
6. A Russian comes from ....
7. An American comes from ....
8. An Egyptian comes from ....
9. A Welshman comes from ....
10. An Irishman comes from ....

Take a good look at a Rs 10 note. The words <u>Ten Rupees</u> are written in many languages. Can you write the names of all the languages written on the note?

Choose from this list:

Chinese	Hindi	Japanese	Gujarati	Swahili
English	Arabic	Kashmiri	Punjabi	French
Sinhalese	Marathi	Tamil	Urdu	Telugu
German	Russian	Spanish	Bengali	Portuguese
Malay	Malayalam	Assamese	Korean	Kannada
Oriya	Sanskrit	Latin	Greek	Manipuri

1.	2.	3.	4. ....
5.	6.	7.	8. ....
9.	10.	11.	12. ....
13.	14.	15.	16. ....

For and since

This is Santosh. He works in an office in Delhi. He went to Delhi in 1976.

Santosh has worked in Delhi for ten years.
Santosh has worked in Delhi since 1976.

This is Anand. He is sleeping because he is tired. He went to sleep at ten o'clock.

Anand has been asleep for two hours.
Anand has been asleep since ten o'clock.

Note the use of for and since.

We use the word for with a period of time.

many years • two hours • five months • three weeks

We use the word since with a point in time.

last Tuesday • last week • Christmas day • ten o'clock • 1976

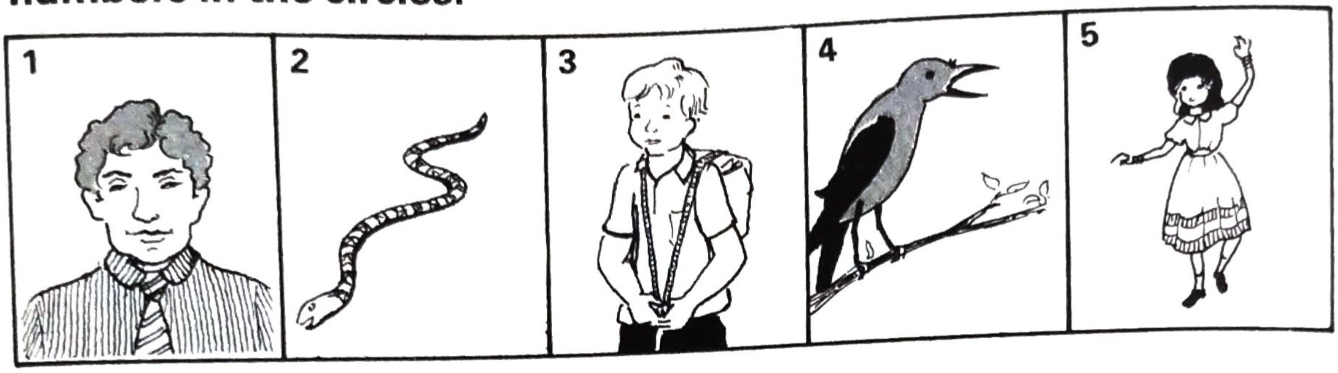
Write five sentences with for and five with since.

1. I have been --
2. --
3. --
4. --
5. --

1. --
2. --
3. --
4. --
5. --

For and since

Look at the pictures and the information below. Write the correct numbers in the circles.



○ This boy is called Ramesh.
He started school in 1980.

○ This crow is making a big noise.
It started cawing at 6 o'clock this morning.

○ This young girl is Susan.
She started dancing on 1 January.

○ This man's name is Mr Thakur.
He started smiling ten minutes ago, at 11 o'clock.

○ This is a smelly snake.
It died last Thursday.

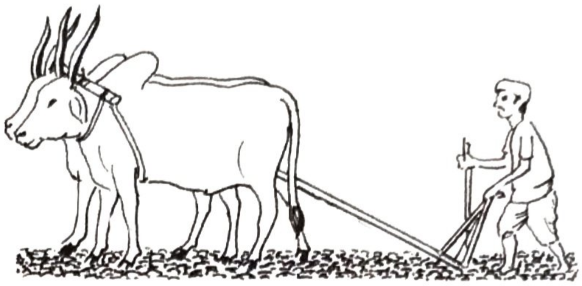
Write two sentences about each picture. The first is done for you.

1. Mr Thakur has been smiling for ten minutes.
   He has been smiling since 11 o'clock.
2. --
   ----
3. --
   ----
4. --
   ----
5. --

Subject and Predicate

Read this sentence.

The farmer ploughed the field.



This sentence can be divided into two parts, called subject and predicate.

The subject of the sentence is what we are talking about.
In this sentence we are talking about the farmer.
The farmer is the subject.

The predicate is usually what happens to the subject, or what the subject does, or has, or is.
In this sentence the predicate is ploughed the field.
The easiest way of finding the subject of a sentence is to find the verb and put the question, who or what before the verb.

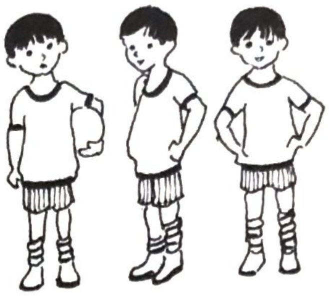
In the sentences below, underline the subject.

1. The boy walked to the market.
2. He bought a basket of mangos.
3. The basket of mangos was very heavy.
4. An old man and a donkey were passing by.
5. The boy asked the old man to help.
6. The old man put the basket on the donkey's back.

Now underline the predicate. Remember that the verb is part of the predicate.

1. Raman and Gopal sat comfortably in the boat.
2. The boatman pushed the boat into the water.
3. He jumped into the boat.
4. The boat turned over.
5. The boys and the boatman got very wet.
6. The three of them swam ashore.

To be or not to be (the infinitive)



Look at the following sentences.

She wants to go home.
The boys want to play football.
We like to swim in the river.

Some words in the sentences above are underlined. These words are to go, to play and to swim. They are all verbs. We call these verbs infinitives. Usually infinitives have the word to in front of them.

Write down ten verbs with to in front of them. All the verbs must be in the present tense.

Example: to stand, to grow.

1. ____________ 2. ____________ 3. ____________ 4. ____________
5. ____________ 6. ____________ 7. ____________ 8. ____________
9. ____________ 10. ____________

Look at these two sentences.

1. She wants to work in Calcutta.
2. To work in Calcutta is difficult.

In the first sentence the infinitive is the object.
In the second sentence the infinitive is the subject.

Write three sentences. Start with a subject, then write any verb followed by an infinitive.

	Subject	*Verb*	*Infinitive*	*Anything more*
	The children	like	to eat	sweets
1.	____________	wants	____________	____________
2.	____________	tries	____________	____________
3.	____________	comes	____________	____________

Participles

Do you remember filling in tables like the one below?

Present tense	*Past tense*	*Participle*
break take write	broke took wrote	broken taken written

Here are two sets of sentences.
Fill each blank space with the past tense of the verb in brackets.

1. Maya ------------------ on to the rope and pulled. (hold)
2. Srilatha ----------------- a letter to her mother. (write)
3. The horse --------------- the rider off its back. (throw)
4. The dolphins --------------- quite close to the ship. (swim)
5. The ship ---------------- some rocks near the coast. (strike)

Here are some sentences with more blank spaces. This time fill in the spaces with the participle of the verb in brackets.

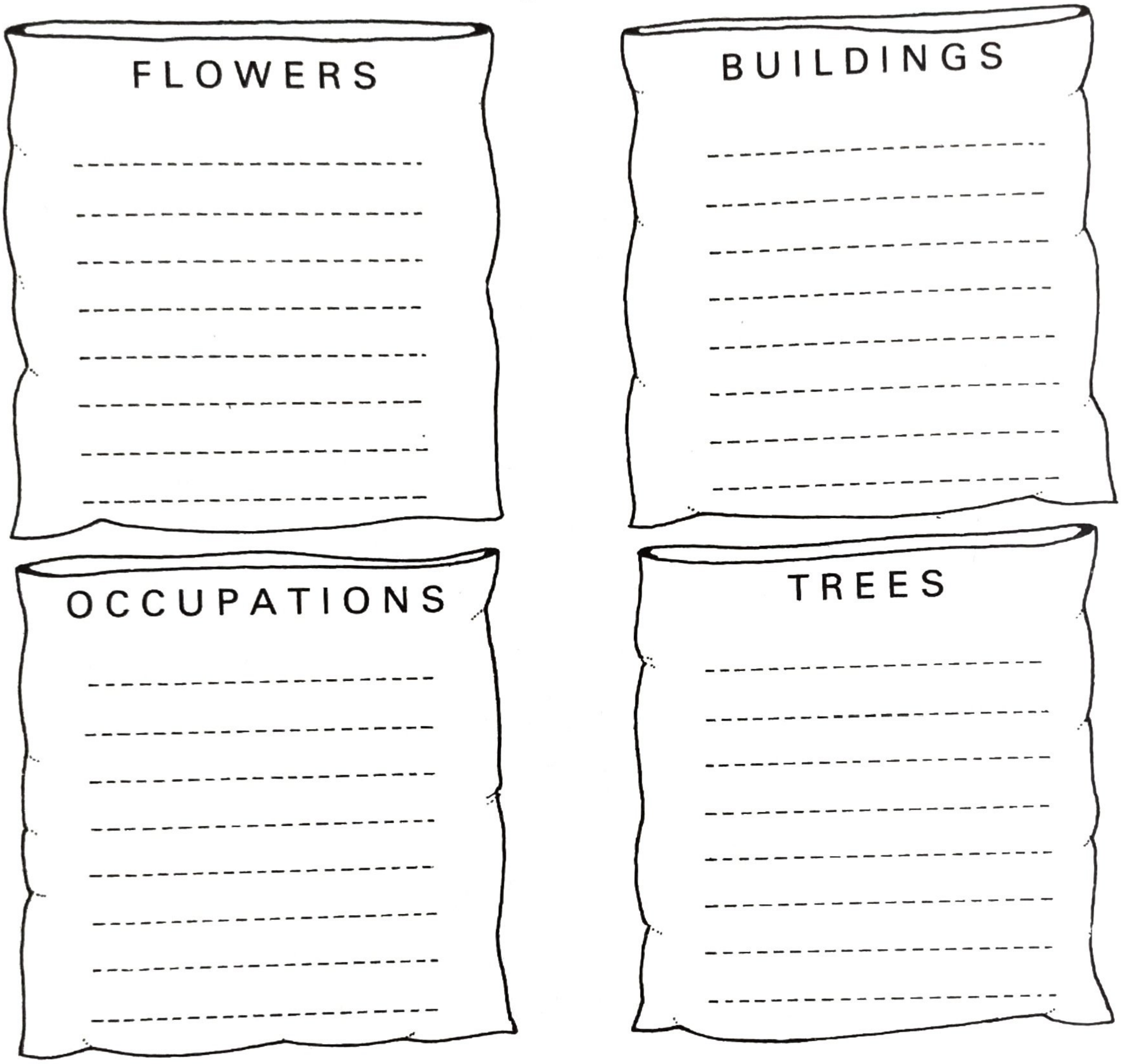
1. The story was not --------------- by the children. (forget)
2. When the branch was ------------ the mangos fell off. (shake)
3. The river has been ---------------- across many times. (swim)
4. The ball was ----------------- high in the air. (throw)
5. The post card was ------------------ by my brother. (write)

Can you complete this table?

Present tense	*Past tense*	*Participle*
buy	bought	---------------
spring	-----------------	sprung
show	-----------------	---------------
wind	-----------------	---------------
swear	-----------------	---------------

Groups

Fill the sacks with nouns belonging to the correct group.



Choose your sack-fillers from here:

daisy
school
astronaut
builder
mansion
ash
lily
oak

hospital
rose
pansy
casuarina
pine
servant
garage
violet

pilot
tamarind
hut
bluebell
shed
teacher
gardener
pipal

marigold
banker
eucalyptus
scientist
palace
tulip
banyan
museum

Verbs

Do you remember reading about transitive and intransitive verbs?

A transitive verb has a direct object.

Example: The man ate the cake.
ate is the verb.
the cake is the object.

The word ate has a direct object. It is a transitive verb.

Example: The children played.
played is the verb.

There is no direct object. We do not know what the children played. The verb does not have a direct object. It is an intransitive verb.

Underline the transitive verbs. Draw a circle round the direct object.

1. We saw the ships.
2. The children asked questions.
3. The dog and the cat played games.
4. The young girl sang a sweet song.
5. The old men drank tea.

Write your own sentences. Follow the example.

	Subject	*Transitive verb*	*Object*	*Anything more*
1.	Gitanjali	reads	a book	every day.
2.	----------	-------------	-------------	-------------
3.	----------	-------------	-------------	-------------
4.	----------	-------------	-------------	-------------
5.	----------	-------------	-------------	-------------

Present Participles

Do you remember reading about present participles?
Present participles are verbs ending with -ing.
Underline the present participles in the following sentences.

1. The boy picked up the crying child.
2. We watched the boat sinking in the water.
3. The laughing man danced on his toes.
4. The rolling stone splashed into the water.
5. I heard an interesting story yesterday.

Present participles are used as verbs.

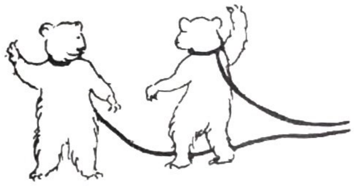
For example:

I saw a dog eating a bone.
We heard some birds singing in the trees.
He watched the stone rolling down the hill.

Present participles are used as adjectives to describe nouns.

For example:

The dancing bears were tied to a long rope.
A rolling stone gathers no moss.
We helped the drowning man into the boat.



Is the present participle a verb or an adjective?

1. The climbing monkey made funny faces at us. (adjective)
2. We noticed an old man coming down the path. (   )
3. The man found a puppy howling for its mother. (   )
4. The screaming child was taken away by his mother. (   )
5. Seeing the beggar with his bowl, we gave him a coin. (   )

Write two sentences; in one use a present participle as a verb and in the other use it as an adjective. Your teacher will help you.

1. --
2. --

Adverbs

You know that adverbs tell us something more about a verb. They are formed in different ways (see page 34).

Write the adverbs formed from the following adjectives.

happy	happily	confident	----------	accident	------------
quick	------------	fortunate	----------	attractive	-----------

Usually we add -ly to the adjective to make it an adverb.

Here are some words. They are used as adjectives and as adverbs.

deep	early	far	fast	high	hard
late	low	little	last	much	near

Choose six words and write your own sentences. Use each word twice, once as an adjective and once as an adverb.

Example:

The deep well is empty. (adj.)
The well was dug deep. (adv.)

1. -- (adj.)
   -- (adv.)
2. -- (adj.)
   -- (adv.)
3. -- (adj.)
   -- (adv.)
4. -- (adj.)
   -- (adv.)
5. -- (adj.)
   -- (adv.)
6. -- (adj.)
   -- (adv.)

Opposites

Match the following adjectives with their opposites.

heavy	huge
empty	straight
tasty	light
wavy	full
tiny	tasteless

pretty	polite
rude	clear
cloudy	late
steady	ugly
early	shaky

Write the pairs here.

1. ______________________ 2. ______________________

3. ______________________ 4. ______________________

5. ______________________ 6. ______________________

7. ______________________ 8. ______________________

9. ______________________ 10. ______________________

Try to write the opposites of these words.

sweet ____________ drunk ____________ evil ____________

kind ____________ glad ____________ active ____________

foolish ____________ rough ____________ mature ____________

expensive ____________ deep ____________ tender ____________

Present Tenses

You know that there are three tenses: the present, the past and the future tense.
The present tenses tell us about the present time or 'today'.
Two very important tenses in the present are the present continuous tense and the general present.

Example:
I am painting a picture. (present continuous)
I paint pictures every day. (general present)

Write sentences in the present continuous and the general present. Notice that the sentences given are all in the past tense (the actions are over).

Example:
Santosh paid the man some money. (yesterday—past)
Santosh is paying the man some money. (now—present continuous)
Santosh pays the man some money. (every day—general present)

1. I went to school yesterday.

   I am --

   I go --

2. I ate my lunch quickly.

   ----

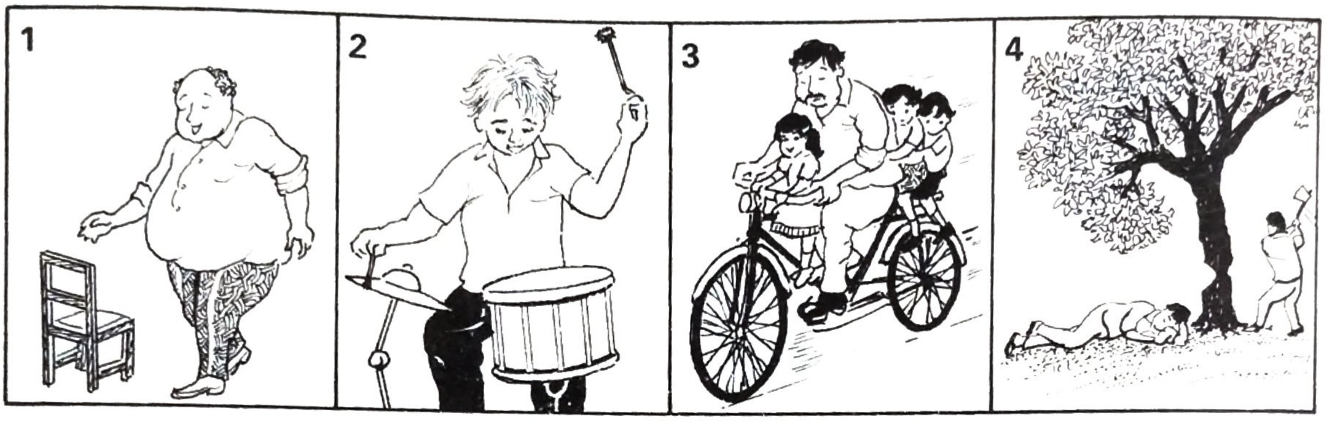
3. My mother cooked the dinner.

   ----

4. I did my work carefully.

May or may not

Write sentences about the pictures below using the word <u>may</u>. The first one has been done for you.



1. If the fat man sits in the chair it may break.
2. If the boy ....
3. If the bicycle ....
4. If that man cuts the tree down ....

Now match the following.

A	B
If you can't swim	you may have to wait in the lift for two hours.
If you can't see very well	you may drown.
If your teeth are lose	you may have to leave the house.
If the electricity goes off	you may knock into things.
If you don't pay the rent	you may not be able to eat this biscuit.

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....

Crossword Puzzle

Write your own clues for this puzzle. The answers have been written in the spaces provided. When you have written the clues make a clean copy of the puzzle without the answers and give it to a friend to solve.

1 M	2 A	R	K	3 E	T
	C			A	
4 S	T	I	N	G	S
	O			L	
5 T	R	A	D	E	R

Clues Across

1. ______________________________

4. ______________________________

5. ______________________________

Clues Down

2. ______________________________

3. ______________________________

Anagrams: All the words below can become new words if you rearrange the letters. e.g. TRAP—PART.

Rearrange the letters in the following to make new words.

RAT	STAR	MEAT	RATE	STOP	LAME
________	________	________	________	________	________

PASTE	HEAPS	WEARS	LISTEN	QUIET
________	________	________	________	________

Now try to make anagrams from the following. Make two new words from each word below. e.g. POINT = ON TIP

TRAIN	THE EYES	FUNERAL
______________	______________	______________

Test 1

1. Write these words in alphabetical order.
   joke, jelly, jack, jar, jam, jig, jolly

   ____

2. Write the opposites of the following.

   sharp ____________ bright ____________ well ____________

   rich ____________ kind ____________

3. Fill in the blanks with who's or whose.

   The banker __________ name is Thomas spoke to me yesterday.

   He is the man ____________ coming to see me today.

   I wonder ___________ going to come with him.?

4. What is a person who sells fish called?

   ____

5. Fill in the blanks with the missing vowels.

   c _ rt _ _ n   p _ rf _ m _   t _ m _ t _   h _ rdl _

6. Write synonyms for:

   pick ____________ hidden ____________ hairless ____________

7. What are homophones?

   ____

   ____

8. Name five uncountable nouns: e.g. petrol.

   ____

9. Write the plural of the following:

   ox ____________ woman ____________ child ____________

   box ____________ half ____________ shelf ____________

10. Add -full or -less to thes words; remember the spelling rule.

    point   play   harm   truth   wonder

    ________ ________ ________ ________ ________

11. Use the word still in a sentence of your own.

----

12. Fill in the blanks with suitable 'sound' words.

the_____ of thunder, the______ of bells, the ______ of raindrops.

13. Write five words which have the letters -gh- in them.

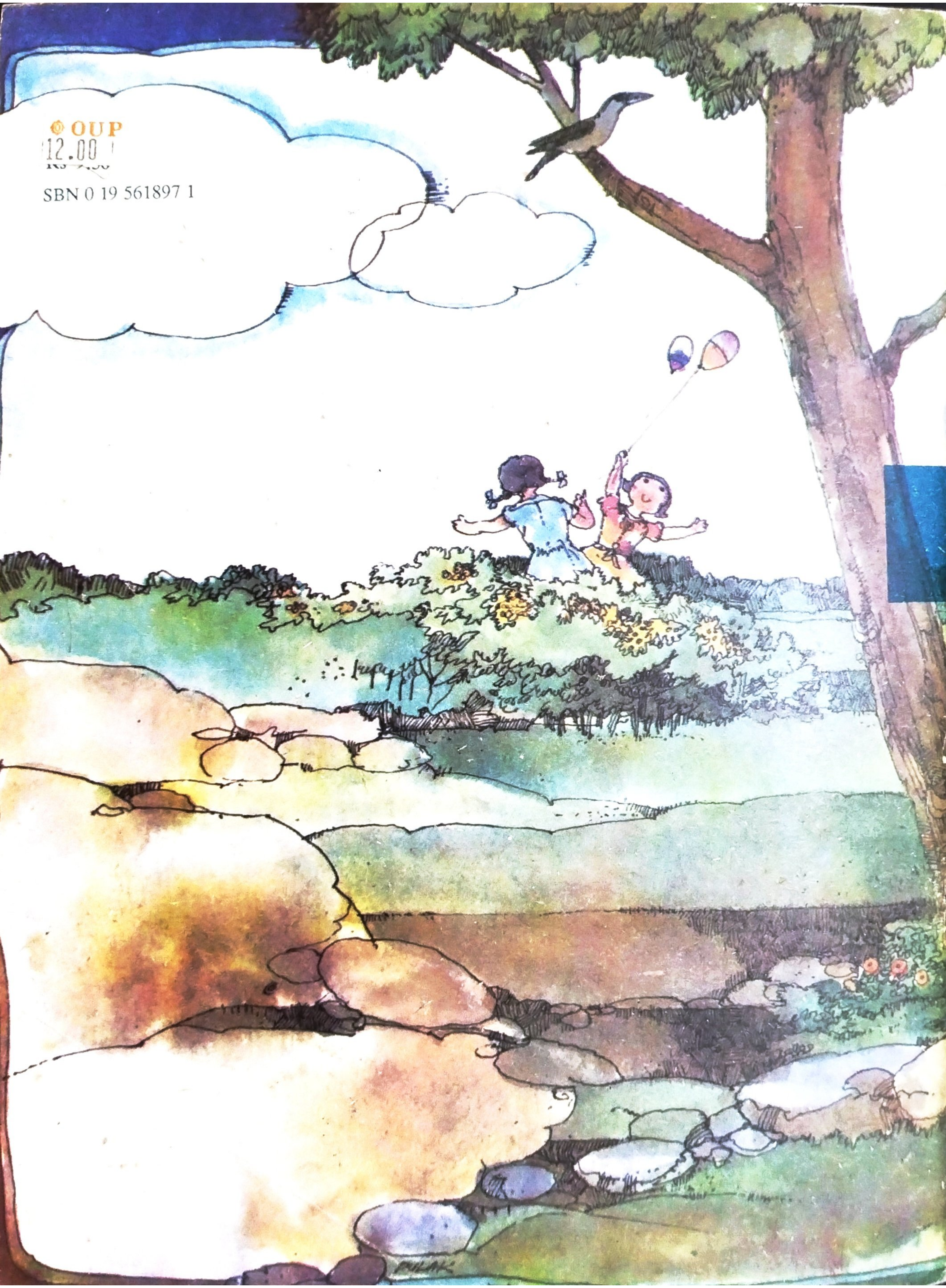
1. __________ 2. __________ 3. __________ 4. __________ 5. __________

14. How many syllables are there in the following words?

actor(2), tomato( ), police( ), flower( ), minister( ).

15. Write one proverb that you know.

Test 2

1. Join the two sentences. Use who or which.
   a. This is Jack. He built a large house.
   Who is Jack which built a large house.
   b. These are the red flowers. We see them in the fields in June.
   Which are the red flowers . who see them in the fields in
2. What is an adjective?
   Who is which and adjective.
   Give three examples of adjectives.
   1. ________ 2. ________ 3. ________
3. Put one line under the nouns and two lines under the verbs.
   He lit his pipe with the blue light and a strange man appeared.
4. Change these adjectives into adverbs.
   quick ________ prompt ________ joking ________
   able ________ nimble ________ careful ________
5. Use the word 'because' in a sentence.
   ____
6. Underline the subject in these sentences.
   Ramesh and Shobha went to Darjeeling last year.
   The children of class five went on a picnic.
7. Underline the direct object in these sentences.
   My father found a small ivory box.
   The man at the museum examined it carefully.
8. Underline the indirect object in these sentences..
   Madhu bought a sweet for her brother.
   He showed the stamp to me.
9. Use for or since and fill in the blanks.
   Mr and Mrs Reddy have been married ________ 1952.
   They have lived together ________ many years.
10. Is the underlined verb in this sentence transitive or intransitive?
    The young man broke the sword. ________________

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